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FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES

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ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUE
1917

Roeding's Extra-Value Collections

Home Orchards, Citrus, Grapes and Roses
Packed and Delivered at Depot, Fresno

WE GIVE THE KINDS, YOU SELECT THE VARIETIES, but for the convenience of customers we have a competent man who gives his time to making selections suitable to locations where trees and vines are to be planted and you may safely avail yourself of this expert service with the full assurance that only varieties will be selected that are adapted to your location.

If the selection is left to us, please write us the character of soil, elevation, and where the land is located on which you intend to plant.

In ordering any of these Collections, please mention collection number or letter.

HOME ORCHARD COLLECTIONS

FRUIT COLLECTION No. 1—\$5.00

27 Fruit Trees, Your Selection

Variety	Height
3 Apple.....	4 to 6 feet
2 Fig.....	4 to 6 feet
2 Crab Apple.....	4 to 6 feet
2 Pear.....	4 to 6 feet
2 Cherry.....	4 to 6 feet
2 Plum.....	4 to 6 feet
2 Prune.....	4 to 6 feet
2 Apricot.....	4 to 6 feet
1 Quince.....	4 to 6 feet
1 Nectarine.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Peach (Cling).....	4 to 6 feet
4 Peach (Freestone).....	4 to 6 feet

Should any one item in Collection No. 1 not be desired, it may be omitted, adding the quantity to any other variety above noted.

FRUIT COLLECTION No. 2—\$7.50

38 Fruit Trees, Your Selection

Variety	Height
3 Apple.....	4 to 6 feet
1 Crab Apple.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Pear.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Cherry.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Plum.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Prune.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Apricot.....	4 to 6 feet
1 Quince.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Peach (Freestone).....	4 to 6 feet
4 Peach (Cling).....	4 to 6 feet
2 Fig.....	4 to 6 feet
1 Nectarine.....	4 to 6 feet
1 Olive.....	4 to 6 feet
1 Walnut.....	4 to 6 feet

FRUIT COLLECTION No. 3—\$10.00

47 Fruit Trees, Your Selection

Variety	Height
4 Apple.....	4 to 6 feet
2 Crab Apple.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Pear.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Cherry.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Plum.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Prune.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Apricot.....	4 to 6 feet
2 Quince.....	4 to 6 feet
4 Peach (Freestone).....	4 to 6 feet
4 Peach (Cling).....	4 to 6 feet
4 Fig.....	4 to 6 feet
2 Nectarine.....	4 to 6 feet
1 Olive.....	4 to 6 feet
3 Almond.....	4 to 6 feet
1 Walnut.....	4 to 6 feet

Any one of the first twelve items of Fruit Trees in Collections No. 2 and 3, above, may be omitted, the quantity added to any other of the twelve items referred to. Additional stock may be added at catalogue prices.

CITRUS TREE COLLECTION "D"—\$3.50

4 well-known varieties; balled, packed for shipment

1 Washington Navel.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper
1 Valencia.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper
1 Lemon, Eureka, Villa Franca, or Lisbon.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper
1 Marsh Seedless Pomelo.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper

CITRUS TREE COLLECTION "E"—\$7.00

7 Trees; balled, packed for shipment

1 Washington Navel.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper
1 Valencia.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper
1 Lemon, Eureka, Villa Franca, or Lisbon.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper
1 Marsh Seedless Pomelo.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. caliper
1 New Tangerine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. caliper
1 Satsuma Orange.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. caliper
1 New Mandarin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in. caliper

GRAPE COLLECTION "F"—\$1.50

6 Choice Grape Vines

1 Dronkane.....	1 Black Ferrara
1 Dattier de Beyrouth.....	1 Malaga
1 Olivette Blanche.....	1 Emperor

GRAPE COLLECTION "G"—\$2.00

10 Choice Grape Vines

1 Roeding's Improved.....	1 Black Hamburg
Thompson Seedless.....	1 Rose of Peru
1 Sultanina Rosea.....	1 Flame Tokay
1 Maraville de Malaga.....	1 Muscat
1 Dattier de Beyrouth.....	1 Malaga
1 Black Morocco.....	

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF BUSH ROSES

ROSE COLLECTION "A"—\$1.50

8 Roses, Your Selection as Below

Pick any of 3 roses from "Late Introductions."
Also any 5 roses from "General Collection."

ROSE COLLECTION "B"—\$3.50

19 Roses, Your Selection as Below

Pick any 4 roses from "Late Introductions."
Also any 15 roses from "General Collection."

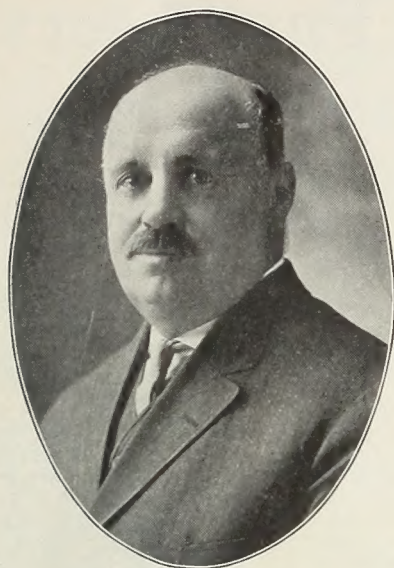
ROSE COLLECTION "C"—\$5.00

27 Roses, Your Selection as Below

Pick any 6 roses from "Late Introductions."
Also any 21 roses from "General Collection."

Additional roses may be added to any of the collections by including the price of same at the ten-rate where so quoted.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUE 1917



FOREWORD

THIS book would serve its purpose, no doubt, without this foreword, but as we desire to express our appreciation to our customers and friends for the confidence they have reposed in us, we know of no other place that is best suited for this purpose, than the introductory page.

The success of every business is dependent upon some underlying principle. This business has been in existence for a period of thirty-three years. From a very small beginning when the founder of it, the late F. Roeding, launched the writer, when a mere boy, on his business career, up to the present time, there has been one fundamental idea in the minds of both father and son, and that was to accomplish something of a constructive nature.

The founder, having come to California, like many another pilgrim, "in the days of 49," became deeply imbued with the glorious opportunities for horticulture, and in connection with this his great love for everything outside, it is only natural that his eldest son should have become enamored with a business which reached into the very heart of everything that pertained to bringing into life, by the most approved methods of culture, the fruits, ornamental trees, and plants which they both so deeply loved.

A recital at this time of the many achievements for which the Fancher Creek Nurseries has become famous would be out of place.

The kind expressions and the success of the venture are indications that our efforts have not been in vain. If we had nothing else to be proud of at this time, we at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the name of "Roeding" and the "Fancher Creek Nurseries" stands for something else besides merely the growing of trees and offering them for sale.

The orchards and vineyards of the Geo. C. Roeding Company, comprising at this time over one thousand acres, are the developments which have gone hand in hand with the building up of our great nursery business. Our ventures in the building up of other properties have made us realize, probably more than anything else, our responsibilities to our customers.

Today the business has reached a point where it is no longer a one-man's job; it has become thoroughly systematized and has been divided up into departments with a competent man in charge. These heads, through their years of service in the employ of the company, are loyally endeavoring to follow out the plan of the founder, and the word "SERVICE" stands out prominently before them at all times as the one duty above everything else which they are expected to observe.

Complete satisfaction to all of our customers is our underlying principle, and we solicit business from old as well as any new customers in whose hands this catalogue may fall with this broad guarantee.

FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES.

Geo. C. Roeding, President and Manager.

THE ROEDING PLACE and FARMS:
640 acres, 6 miles east of Fresno.
Citrus Orchard and Nurseries:
320 acres, Exeter, Tulare Co.
100 acres, La Habra, Orange Co.

ORNAMENTAL NURSERIES:
160 acres, 2½ miles N. W. of Fresno.
20 acres, La Habra, Orange Co.
General Fruit Tree Nurseries:
160 acres, 18 miles east of Fresno.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Agaves, Yuccas, etc. 55	Evergreen Shrubs. 44-50	Ornamental Department. 27
Apples. 3	Figs. 16	Palms. 53-54
Apricots. 8	General Information. 2	Peaches. 8
Bamboos. 55	Grapes. 22	Pears. 6
Bedding and Border Plants. 55	Index—California Native Plants. 64	Planting Distances. 25
Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants. 57	Index—General. 63-64	Plums. 6
Cherries. 5	Index—Hedge Plants. 64	Prunes. 7
Citrus Fruits. 18-19	Landscape Service. 26	Quinces. 11
Climbing and Trailing Plants. 51-52	Miscellaneous Fruits. 20	Roses. 58
Cover Titles. 3rd Cover	Miscellaneous Supplies. 3rd Cover	Reference Literature. 62
Crab Apples. 4	Nectarines. 11	Small Fruits. 24-25
Deciduous Ornamental Shrubs. 34-37	Nut Trees. 12-15	Vegetables and Esculent Roots. 25
Deciduous Ornamental Trees. 27-31	Olives. 17	Weeping Deciduous Trees. 34
Evergreen Trees. 37-43	Orchard Collections. 2nd Cover	

WE HAVE A CATALOGUE PRINTED IN THE SPANISH LANGUAGE

Information for Intending Purchasers

See also page 25

The Order Blank accompanying this catalogue is for the convenience of customers and we will appreciate their using it, as it will facilitate the filling of their orders.

Always Give Full Address.—This is important; write your name plainly, your post-office, county and state.

Shipping Instructions.—Give your nearest express office and railway station, or stage route, and the name of the transportation company.

Write distinctly how you wish us to ship—by freight or express; also designate the route, otherwise we use our own discretion in forwarding.

Export Orders.—Orders for export to Old Mexico, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba and South American points should give, in addition to the above, the steamship routes by which their orders are to be shipped.

Accounts.—Orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference.

Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D., will be filled, provided one-half of the amount is sent with the order.

Remittances.—Send postoffice money order, registered letter, express order, bank draft, or check. All orders from foreign countries to be accompanied by draft or international money order payable in U. S. gold.

Quantity Orders.—Articles mentioned in this catalogue will be furnished at quantity rates as follows: Five at the 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate; 500 or more at the 1,000 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single rate. This does not mean, as an illustration, that 10 pears, 10 apples, 10 plums, 10 nectarines, 10 peaches would be charged at the 100 rate. To secure this rate it will be necessary to order 50 trees of one kind.

We tie our trees in bunches of 10, and grape-vines in bundles of 50; and we suggest to our patrons to make their orders for assortments as far as possible in multiples of these numbers.

Substitution.—Please state whether substitution will be permitted, as we feel at liberty when no instructions accompany the order to use other varieties as nearly similar as possible.

It very often happens on orders of small assorted varieties, for a home orchard, that it is necessary to make substitutions. On orders for commercial planting, substitutions are never made without first obtaining consent of customer.

Methods of Packing.—The method of packing a shipment of trees or plants is the basis on which freight charges are made. Nursery stock in bales completely covered with tulle or burlap takes a first-class rate; in crates, second-class; in cases completely boxed the third-class rate applies.

In carload lots with a minimum of ten tons, class C applies.

For shipments in California, trees are either packed in bales wrapped with tulle, in crates, or in boxes, tops protected with burlap; for the difference between the first and third-class rates is so slight that nothing would be gained by boxing, as the increased cost would more than offset the saving in freight charges.

To distant points in Texas, Mexico, Colorado, and to other states and countries outside of California, when stock is to be a long time in transit, it is packed in paper-lined cases, not only with a view of having the trees carry better, but also because of the saving in freight charges, the difference in classification being in many cases \$1.00 per 100 pounds.

We cannot hold ourselves responsible for any loss or injury to trees or plants after they have been carefully packed and shipped, but we will do everything in our power, if any loss should occur, for the protection and recovery of our customer's property.

We have made a very close study of traffic conditions, and our knowledge is used to secure in all cases the very lowest freight rates for the benefit of our customers.

No accurate data can be given as to freight charges on orders for export, except that in a general way a shipment by water to Australia or Japan from San Francisco will cost about as much as it does from Fresno to San Francisco, a distance of 206 miles.

Packing Charges.—We charge for the same only to cover the cost of material. Cartage to the railway or express office free of charge.

It is difficult to give the actual cost of packing charges accurately, as they will vary according to the size of the trees; however, the figures given are taken from our records of charges for the run of shipments for sizes specified: 6 to 8 ft. trees in bales, \$3.00 per 1,000; 4 to 6 ft. trees, \$2.50 per 1,000; 3 to 4 ft. trees, \$2.25 per 1,000; 6 to 8 ft. trees completely boxed, \$6.00 per 1,000; 4 to 6 ft. trees, \$4.00 per 1,000; 3 to 4 ft. trees, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Grape-vines, in bales, 75c per 1,000 vines; in cases completely boxed, \$3.00 per 1,000 vines.

Grape cuttings packed in bales, 50c per 1,000 cuttings and in cases, completely boxed, 75c per 1,000.

Deciduous ornamental trees, 6 to 8 ft. and up to 12 to 15 ft., in bales, from 50c to \$1.00 per 100, and completely boxed, \$1.00 to \$2.00 per 100.

Potted plants in from 3 to 6 inch pots, from 3c to 10c each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, tops protected with burlap, 10c per tree (boxes hold from 10 to 12 trees); in cases, completely boxed, 20c per tree; naked roots, packed in moss in boxes, tops burlapped, 2c per tree; completely boxed, 3c per tree.

Olive trees, packed in crates, tops protected, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ caliper, 35c per 100; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, 55c per 100; $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 , 75c per 100; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$, \$1.00 per 100.

Palms, balled, in boxes, tops burlapped, from 10c to 20c per plant, according to size.

Eucalyptus, Cypress and hedge plants, tops covered with burlap, in flats, 15c per flat.

This data is supplied for the purpose of placing our customers in position to figure out about what their stock will cost them delivered at destination.

Parcel Post.—Within a radius of 150 miles from Fresno, orders not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and outside of this zone in the United States or any of its possessions, packages not exceeding twenty pounds may be forwarded by parcel post. Stock forwarded in this manner is charged for at single rates and the postage is extra. Our customers will kindly bear this in mind in making remittances.

It is not practical to send anything but the light grade trees, shrubs and plants in this manner and in many instances these must be cut back severely to come under the dimension regulations.

In California the requirements to forward to district inspection points for examination by the Horticultural Commissioner before it reaches destination, in many cases adds to the cost on account of the charges which accrue for re-forwarding and possible damage to the stock due to the lack of facilities for re-packing properly. Except to points at a distance from the railroad we strongly advise the forwarding of shipments by freight or express.

Errors.—If any mistakes are made in filling orders, we will cheerfully rectify the same, but must respectfully request our customers to notify us at once, or, at the most, within ten days after receipt of the goods.

Estimated Weights.—The general run of deciduous fruit trees, either in bales or cases, averages about as follows: 6 to 8 ft., 2 pounds each; 4 to 6 ft., $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each; 3 to 4 ft., 1 pound each; 2 to 3 ft., one-half of a pound each. Grape-vines, one-third of a pound each.

Deciduous ornamental trees from 6 to 8 ft. and up to 12 to 15 ft., 3 to 6 pounds each.

Potted plants in from 3 to 6 inch pots, packed in boxes, weigh from 4 to 12 pounds each.

Citrus trees, balled, packed in boxes, 40 pounds each, and with naked roots, 3 pounds each.

Palms, packed in boxes, with ball of earth, 2 to 3 ft. plants, 40 pounds, and gradually increasing to 110 pounds each on 5 to 6 ft. plants.

Grape cuttings 14 to 16 inches long, 80 pounds to the thousand cuttings, in either bales or boxes.

Eucalyptus, Cypress, about 100 to the flat, 50 pounds per flat; hedge plants from 50 to 100 to the box, according to size, 50 pounds per flat.

Guarantee.—We exercise great care to have all nursery stock true to name. Nevertheless, it is understood that should any stock prove otherwise, we shall not be liable for any sum greater than that paid us for only such stock as shall prove untrue.

Address all correspondence to

Fancher Creek Nurseries, Inc.

GEO. C. ROEDING, President and Manager

Telephone, Telegraph, Postoffice and Express Address:

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Cable Address: "Calimyrna"

Western Union Code

Nurseryman's Telegraphic Code

Copyright, 1916, by George C. Roeding

Fruit Trees

Certain varieties of trees grow stocky, making it impossible to grade them on a basis of their height. We reserve the right on such trees to grade them on a diameter or caliper basis, as follows: The measurements are made one inch above the intersection of the bud with the stock.

1 to 2-inch caliper.....	8 to 10-ft. trees	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch caliper.....	3 to 4-ft. trees
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1-inch caliper.....	6 to 8-ft. trees	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch caliper.....	2 to 3-ft. trees
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch caliper.....	4 to 6-ft. trees		

The difficulty of selecting varieties is a problem which no doubt confronts many of our customers, and in order to assist them in this we have placed an asterisk (*) opposite the names of such sorts which rank high in the planting of commercial orchards.

Prices subject to change without notice

APPLES

Our list includes all the desirable varieties for home and commercial planting on the Pacific Coast. Many varieties which cannot be recommended for commercial planting in all sections may be safely selected for the family orchard from the earliest to the latest sorts.

Our trees are budded on whole roots. Buds are selected from bearing trees. We dig when trees are one year (roots two year) old. Our trees are strong and vigorous with an abundance of fibrous roots, insuring—with proper planting and care—that they will take hold quickly and continue a healthy and strong growth.

	EACH	10	100	1000
1 year.....	4 to 5 ft	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft	20	1 80	15 00

Alexander. Large; yellow, streaked red. September

***Arkansas Beauty.** A large crimson apple; sub-acid; flavor very good; strong grower and heavy bearer. November to April.

***Arkansas Black.** Valuable market variety; maroon, nearly black. December to April.

Baldwin. Deep red. November to February.

Ben Davis. Yellow, streaked red. October to January.

Bismarck. Large; golden yellow. September.

***Black Ben.** Improved Ben Davis. Deep dark red; regular and prolific bearer. October to April.

***Delicious (New).** Brilliant dark red with splashes of a golden yellow at the blossom end. Flesh fine-grained, highly flavored. As a market and table apple it has few superiors. November.

~~Duchess~~ Oldenburg. Yellow, streaked red; adapted to hot, dry climates. July.

Early Harvest. Bright straw-color; early July.

***Esopus Spitzenburg.** Striped red and yellow; bright red; good. A standard in the leading apple sections of the Pacific Coast. November to March.

Fameuse or Snow. Greenish yellow, striped red; flesh remarkably white. October.

***Gravenstein.** Large; striped red and orange. Most popular early variety on Coast. August.

Grimes Golden Pippin. Golden yellow. December to March.

***Jonathan.** Yellow, covered with red stripes; great table and market variety, good keeper and productive. October to December.

***King David (New).** Fruit large, wine-red, blotched yellow. Its high color and delicious flavor are causing it to be a winner. October.

Lady Apple. Bright red cheek; small, highly flavored. Used largely for the decoration of Christmas trees. December.

Lawyer. Showy bright red; great shipper; suitable for warm, dry climates. December to May.

McIntosh. Very attractive; good size; bright deep red; flesh snow-white, tender. Valuable fall apple. October to January.

***Maiden's Blush.** Large; solid yellow with brilliant red cheek; flesh white, tender, with sprightly sub-acid flavor—a valuable late summer apple. August.

(Mammoth Black Twig/Paragon). Large; dark red; good keeper. November to January.

***Missouri Pippin.** Yellow; striped red. December.

Marshall Red or Red Bellflower. Very large; shape of Yellow Bellflower, but with color of Red June. Quality best. Very popular variety. October.

Northern Spy. Greenish yellow striped purplish red; productive; late keeper. November to April.

***Red Astrachan.** Large; deep crimson. A popular and productive early market variety, adapted to interior valleys. July.

Red Beitigheimer. Large; cream-colored, flushed with light and dark red. September.

***Red June.** Deep red; very showy. One of the best early apples. June.

Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow. October.

***Rome Beauty.** Large; exceptionally beautiful; yellow, shaded and striped with red. One of the most popular varieties. November to February.

Smith's Cider. Large and handsome; yellow, shaded red. November to February.

***Stayman's Winesap.** Greenish yellow, splashed with red. Fine market apple. January to May.

***White Astrachan.** Greenish white; very showy; increasing in popularity. July.

***White Winter Pearmain.** Pale yellow. Adapts itself to all conditions. A favorite commercial variety. November to January.

***Winesap.** Yellow, streaked red; excellent for cider. November to February.

Winter Banana (New). Fancy market and table fruit; large; pale yellow; rather tender, not a long keeper, pink blush. November.

***Yellow Bellflower.** Large, oblong; yellow; a standard in California. October to January.

***Yellow Newtown Pippin.** Large; golden yellow; extensively planted in California. A commercial sort which will always be in great demand on account of its many excellent qualities. January to May.

See Home Orchard Collections, on Inside Front Cover.

Apple Trees—"Apple trees received in good time. I am much pleased with trees; they are even in size, well put up and an exceptionally fine lot for yearlings. Thanking you for care in filling this order, I remain,"

C. H. HUTCHINS, Santa Cruz Co., Calif.

"Those trees that I got from you twelve years ago have as fine a lot of apples on as you would wish to see."—Peter Marx, Yavapai County, Ariz.



Apple Orchard in California—Roeding Trees. The Apple Orchards of the West Supply the Markets of the World.

CRAB APPLES

Prices—

		EACH	10	100
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	20	1 80	15 00

Hyslop. Fruit large, deep crimson, thick blue bloom. Tree vigorous, heavy cropper. September.

***Red Siberian.** Yellow, with scarlet cheek. Bears early and abundantly. September.

***Transcendent.** Fruit very large; yellow striped red. Productive. September.

***Whitney No. 20.** A vigorous grower; great bearer; fruit large, smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy. August.

***Yellow Siberian.** Beautiful golden yellow. August.

See Home Orchard Collections on Inside Front Cover

PEARS

Who does not enjoy a delicious ripe pear, which with its fullness of sugar, melts in the mouth when it is eaten? The season for pears can be extended to cover almost as many months as apples. The pear does well in all soils but succeeds best in a heavy loam soil. The Japan pear root is being used largely in California and on the Pacific Coast because of the confidence in it as a blight resistant stock, also, because this root throws out more fibrous roots than the French pear stocks. A large portion of our trees this year are grown on the Japan root and we recommend it for all sections of California and the Pacific Coast.

Prices of Pear on Pear roots:

		EACH	10	100	1000
1 year.....	6 to 8 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	175 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	18 00	150 00

***Bartlett.** The leading commercial pear of California for canning, shipping and drying, and more extensively planted than any other. Large; golden yellow, red cheek; thrives in all parts of California. August.

***Bonne Clairegeau.** Large; crimson; good shipper. September.

~~Bonne d'Anjou.~~ Large; russet yellow, shaded with crimson; juicy and delicious; fine for table and market. September.

*~~Bonne Hardy.~~ Large; greenish, covered with light russet. Flesh buttery. September.

~~B. S. Fox.~~ Large, greenish-yellow, covered with golden yellow russet. October.

***Crocker Bartlett (New).** Fruit oblong, acute, pyriform; large; rich golden yellow; netted and overspread with russet. Flesh is yellowish, buttery, juicy, sub-acid to sweet and rich flavor. Is rather acid until dead ripe. Tree a wonderfully vigorous grower. November to February.

Dana's Hovey (Winter Seckel). Skin greenish-yellow, netted with russet. Flesh yellowish, juicy, with rich aromatic flavor. Heavy bearer. November.

~~Devenne d'Alencon.~~ Medium; skin rough yellow, shaded dull crimson. December.

~~Doyenne d'Ete.~~ *Summer Devenne* Small, yellow, shaded bright red. One of the earliest. July.

*~~Doyenne du Comice.~~ Large; greenish yellow, shaded with crimson. As a market pear ranks next to Bartlett. October.

*~~Easter Bonne.~~ Large, roundish; fine-grained; most desirable. October to January.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow; good bearer; hardy. September and October.

Forelle or Trout. Lemon-yellow with large crimson specks. September and October.

***Glou Morceau.** Pale greenish yellow, marked with small green dots; flesh fine-grained, with sugary flavor; fine shipper. December.

Howell. Medium; yellow, with minute russet dots. Immensely prolific. August.

Lawson or Comet. Large; bright crimson on yellow ground; good shipper. June.

Le Conte. Tree a wonderful grower, with rich, luxuriant foliage. Fruit large, bell-shaped; skin smooth; rich creamy yellow color; fine for shipping and excellent for cooking. July.

***Madeleine.** The first early pear. Pale yellow, dotted with ~~light~~ June.

P. Barry. Large; yellow; juicy, fine-grained; excellent keeper. Tree vigorous grower and heavy bearer. December to March.

***Seckel.** Highly flavored variety; brownish green with russet brown cheek; flesh whitish, buttery. August to September.

***Winter Bartlett.** Large; yellow, slightly russeted on one side; tender, juicy. Flavor almost identical with summer Bartlett. One of the finest winter varieties, but we do not recommend it for the hot interior valley. November.

***Winter Nelis.** Medium; yellowish green, gray-russet dots; flesh yellowish white; excellent shipper. An old standard, recognized as one of the best winter pears. December.

See Home Orchard Collections on Inside Front Cover.

"Thinking that you might possibly be interested, I want to give you a few particulars in reference to the Bartlett pear trees which I purchased from you in the spring of 1905. My orchard of 40 acres has made a remarkably fine growth and my place excites the admiration of every one who sees it. I have planted several orchards since and I have obtained all these trees from you. These younger orchards are doing just as well as the first one I planted. I have had such splendid success with your trees that I always take great pleasure in recommending your nursery to those contemplating planting out orchards. If you desire to use this letter in any way you are at liberty to do so."

B. M. DENISON, Kern Co., Calif.



Roeding "True Trees" in Pear Orchard, B. M. Denison, Kern Co., Calif.—Three years old

PEAR BUDDED ON QUINCE ROOTS

"Double worked" on Beurre Hardy Pear:

		EACH	10	100
1 year	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30.00
1 year	3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00

It is a recognized fact that a great many varieties of Pears lack affinity when budded on Quince root. Experience has demonstrated the necessity for budding the Beurre Hardy on the Quince, as it makes an unusually strong, perfect union. After the Beurre Hardy are grown they are then budded to the variety desired. This is what is termed "Double Worked" trees. The Quince root causes the trees to become of a dwarfish habit; they bear very much earlier and produce immense crops of fruit when only a few feet high. It is practical to plant them among "standard" orchard trees, and they are also very desirable for home grounds. They can be planted 12 feet apart in orchard form.

The following varieties **only** are supplied double-worked on Quince roots:

Bartlett
Beurre Clairgeau
Beurre Hardy
Doyenne du Comice

Easter Beurre
Glou Morceau
Winter Bartlett
Winter Nelis

For Descriptions, see "Pear on Pear Roots."

See Home Orchard Collections on Inside Front Cover

CHERRIES

While the Cherry tree cannot be recommended for all parts of California for commercial planting, there is yet a great area of land suitable for planting this highly popular early fruit. Our trees are grown on Mazzard roots which is best adapted to Western soils. We call your particular attention to the new varieties, "Abundance" and "Burbank," which we observed in orchards during the past fruiting season. These varieties are exceeding our expectations and are sure to take the place of some of the older sorts.

The Hearts, or Bigarreus, are the sweet Cherries, the trees being strong and vigorous growers. These are designated by the letter "H"; the Dukes, or Morellos, which are the sour Cherries, by the letter "D." These grow slowly, the branches are slender; the leaves are thicker, smaller and of a deeper green.

Prices on Mazzard roots:

		EACH	10	100	1000
1 year	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$180 00
1 year	3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	18 00	150 00
1 year	2 to 3 ft.	20	1 80	15 00	120 00

Except Burbank and Abundance—see special prices.

Belle d'Orleans. H. Roundish, heart-shaped, light yellow, flushed with red. May.

***Bing.** H. One of the grandest blacks. Its large size, firmness and delicious flavor have caused it to be in active demand. A thrifty grower and prolific bearer. Middle of June.

***Black Tartarian.** H. An old favorite. Deep purplish black. Late May.

Chapman. H. One of the best early market varieties. Deep black; firm. April and May.

Early Purple Guigne. H. One of best. Purple; tender, juicy, sweet. April and May.

Early Richmond. D. Medium; dark red; juicy; very productive. Middle of May.

English Morello. D. Large; deep red; tree small and slender. July.

Governor Wood. H. Deep yellow, shaded red. Fine for canning and table use. Early June.

***Lambert.** H. Its large size, rich, glossy, deep red color, firm flesh, unsurpassed flavor, combine to make it one of the leading market varieties. Middle of June.

Lewelling. H. (Black Republican; Black Oregon). Large size; black; young and profuse bearer. July.

May Duke. D. Large; rich dark red. May.

***Napoleon Bigarreau.** H. (Royal Ann). A magnificent cherry of largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh firm, sweet; most popular all-round cherry. Late June.

NEW CHERRIES

Prices on Mazzard roots:

		EACH	10	100
1 year	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00
1 year	3 to 4 ft.	40	3 50	30 00

***Abundance.** H. Tree a strong grower and an early bearer of very heavy crops. Fully twice as productive as Royal Ann, fruit larger, handsomer, as firm, better form and color, sweeter and far more delicious, never cracks. When canned, in appearance and color the very best. Late May.

***Burbank.** H. This cherry has been tested by practical cherry growers and its commercial value has been fully established. Ripens earlier than the Early Purple Guigne, and its size, firmness and flavor far surpass that variety. Averages medium to large in size; skin deep purplish black; tree a beautiful grower, vigorous and erect. Early May.

Healthy Stock—"Trees arrived in the best of shape. Mr. Wetherby, County Horticultural Commissioner, was free to say they were by far the best and cleanest stock to pass his hands this year."

J. BAGLEY, Humboldt Co., Calif.

Best Stock—"I can cheerfully recommend your stock to any prospective grower as being **the very best**. I have inspected your trees from year to year for the last eight years and have not seen better trees from any nursery in the State." R. C. WYLIE, Horticultural Commissioner, Santa Barbara Co., Calif.



Burbank Cherry—Early, Large and Delicious.

PLUMS

It is safe to say that Plum orchards are found in every county in the State of California. This adaptability is undoubtedly due largely to the various stocks on which the different sorts are budded. We propagate and grow our trees on Myroblan and Peach stocks and recommend the Myroblan for heavy soils and where land is subject to overflow and to standing water. The Peach root is recommended for loamy and light soils.

Prices of Plums, general collection, on Myroblan root:

		EACH	10	100	1000
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 35	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	30	2 00	18 00	150 00
1 year.....	2 to 3 ft.	25	1 80	14 00	100 00

Except Paragon.

America. Fruit large; skin glossy coral-red; flesh yellow, moderately firm, delicious; one of the most highly flavored plums. July.

Apex Plumcot. This new fruit ripens with the earliest plums. Tree a strong, compact, upright grower and good bearer even where apricots cannot be grown, and in seasons when some plums are failures. Fruit very large; color deep pink or light crimson, freestone; flesh honey-yellow, firm, rich, aromatic. Commercially we regard this fruit of very little value. June.

Apple. Deep red with white marbling; large, firm and of fine flavor. Late July.

Bartlett. Yellow, turning to crimson; flesh salmon-colored, firm, juicy. Tree grows erect like the Bartlett Pear and fruit is unique and delicious partaking the flavor of the Banana and Bartlett Pear. Last of June.

Bavay's Green Gage (Reine Claude de Bavay). Large; greenish yellow; juicy. August.

Beauty. Another late introduction, having been accorded a leading place by the growers of shipping plums. Tree a most remarkably vigorous, upright grower, with large, healthy foliage. Fruit beautiful, oval, crimson with amber-crimson flesh. The largest of the early plums and ripening ten days earlier than Santa Rosa. June.

Burbank. Medium; globular; cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh yellow. Late June.

Chalco. Large; cinnabar-red; fine flavor; tremendous grower; prolific. Early August.

Cherry. See Paragon.

Climax. Very large; deep, dark red; flesh yellow, delicious flavor. Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle of June.

Clyman. Reddish purple; firm and sweet. Valuable for shipping; very prolific. June.

Diamond. Tree wonderful grower and heavy and regular producer. Fruit very large, oblong; dark purple with deep bloom. A splendid shipper. Middle of July to early August.

Formosa. A grand shipping fruit. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower with large, cherry-like foliage; fruit of the largest size, heart-shaped and of light cherry-red color. Flesh pale yellow, usually firm, sweet, rich, delicious, with delightful flavor. Ripens July.

Gaviota. Ripens two weeks after Formosa; is of a deep reddish purple color; flesh honey-yellow; fragrant and sweet to the pit, which is so small in comparison with size of fruit that it might almost be called "seedless." July.

***Giant.** Tree handsome, vigorous grower. Fruit large; flesh yellow; flavor good; freestone. Fine market variety. Late August.

***Grand Duke.** Tree regular and prolific bearer. Dark purple; flesh greenish yellow, with rich flavor; fine shipper. Late August.

Ickworth Imperatrice. Deep purple, with golden fawn tracings; flesh greenish yellow. September.

***Jefferson.** Large; greenish yellow; one of the best for canning. July to September.

***Kelsey Japan.** Rich yellow overspread with red; flesh yellow. Its large size and extended period over which it ripens make it invaluable as a shipping plum. Firm. July to September.

President (New). An English plum of very recent introduction. Fruit uniform, large and shaped like Yellow Egg. Skin purple; flesh yellow and of fine texture. Remarkably sweet, with no acidity under the skin. In the Vacaville district it is recognized as the most promising of market plums. Sept.

Rutland Plumcot. As its name indicates, this new fruit is a cross between a Plum and an Apricot. The tree grows very much like a weeping willow; its long, pendulous branches bend gracefully over. Fruit large, with a deep purple, velvety skin and with a brilliant red flesh with sub-acid flavor, making it very desirable for cooking, jellies and jams. June.

***Santa Rosa.** Regarded as one of the best of the Japanese type of plums. Very large; deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom. Flesh yellow, streaked and shaded with crimson. As a shipping plum it has few equals. Ripens middle of June.

***Satsuma (Blood Plum).** Large; dark red from skin to pit; firm; ships and keeps well; juicy. Early July.

***Shropshire Damsen.** Oval; dark blue; very firm; flesh greenish, juicy and sprightly. Late September.

***Simon Plum (Apricot Plum).** Prunus Simoni. Large, cinnabar-red; flesh yellow, with pineapple and banana flavor. Early July.

Sultan. Very large, deep purple; flesh dark crimson, firm and sweet. Late July.

***Washington.** Large; yellow, with crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, sweet. Fine for canning. Early August.

***Wickson.** Tree strong, upright grower and heavy bearer. Heart-shaped; flesh amber; juicy. Early August.

***Yellow Egg.** Showy market variety and good for canning. Large; oval; deep golden; juicy; rather acid. July and August.

NEW PARAGON PLUM



A New Roeding Introduction. Finest Plum of the Cherry Type We Have yet Found.

This valuable new sort is not recommended for large commercial planting but the fruit from a few trees will always find a demand in all markets. Should be planted in all home gardens and assorted orchards.

Fruit round, firm, sub-acid, color deep rich red, turning to purplish black when fully ripe. Makes delicious jelly. Similar to the well-known Cherry Plum but a marked improvement in size and quality. Tree very hardy, strong grower and heavy bearer.

On Myroblan roots:

		EACH	10	100
1 year.....	6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	35 00

PRUNES

The same general remarks as to soils and climate given under the heading of plums, apply to prune culture, for the prune is no more than a dried product of certain varieties of the plum.

Prune—On Peach and Myrobolan roots:

		EACH	10	100
1 year.....	6 to 8 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	35	3 00	25 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
1 year.....	2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	16 00

Except Conquest, Standard and Improved French. See special prices.

Fellenberg (Italian Prune). Large; dark purple; flesh greenish yellow; freestone. August.

***French (Petite Prune d'Agen).** Medium size; purple; sweet and rich; standard for drying—the most extensively planted prune. August.

German (Quetsche). Long; purple blue bloom; flesh green, sweet; freestone. August.

***Hungarian.** Tree is a vigorous grower, and heavy bearer. Very large; reddish violet; juicy, sweet; profitable for shipment. August.

***Imperial Epineuse (Imperial).** Very large; violet-purple; exceedingly sweet. Very valuable for drying and a great market variety on account of its size and quality. September.

***Robe de Sargent.** Large; deep purple; flesh rich and sugary. Fine prune for drying; ten days earlier than French prune. August and September.

Silver Prune. Largest size; pale yellow; profitable for bleaching and canning. September.

***Sugar.** Dark purple; flesh yellow, tender and rich; valuable for shipping green and for drying; a great bearer. Early August.

***Tragedy.** Dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet. Valuable shipper. Early July.

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

		EACH	10	100
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00	25 00

NEW PRUNE "CONQUEST"

The tree is a vigorous, healthy, rapid grower and unusually productive. The fruit is very similar to the French Prune in form, size and color, with golden, sweet, rich flesh. The stone has been eliminated with the exception of a tiny speck. The fruit promises to be valuable and the tree is very productive. Ripens with the French Prune. August.

NEW PRUNE "STANDARD"

This late introduction is a cross between Tragedy and Sugar Prune. It has been tried in a commercial way now for several years, and it undoubtedly has great possibilities as a high-grade Prune.

The trees are heavy bearers, and although vigorous growers are of dwarfish habit. Well-grown fruits measure four and a half inches around one way by nearly six inches the long way. Skin dark reddish purple, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh honey-yellow, fine-grained, juicy, yet firmer than most other drying prunes. Is very sweet and a perfect freestone. August.

French Prune Improved

Another Crop of This New Improved Prune
Again Justifies Our Opinion of Its Worth

Being larger than the French Prune, it fills the picking boxes quickly, costs less per pound to pick, brings better price per pound, bears every year without fail, has all the good qualities of the French Prune, and more.

Then why plant the ordinary French Prune when you can be sure of many more dollars per acre from the **French Prune Improved**?

We discovered this variety in Solano Co., where it has fruited for twenty years—not an experiment—a safe dependable variety that will yield the grower increased returns.

Our buds were carefully selected; buy from us and be **sure** of getting this valuable new strain.

Mr. Roeding says:—"If you intend to plant French Prunes by all means plant this improved variety."

Suisun, Calif., October 2, 1916.

Fancher Creek Nurseries,
Fresno, Calif.

Gentlemen:

The French Prune Orchard here in Suisun Valley where you got the buds for your stock of French Prunes you now catalogue as the **Improved French Prune**, I have observed for more than twenty years. The Prunes run very large, a good proportion of the crop 30 to 40 and never smaller than 40 to 50. Here in the Valley we have two types of French Prunes, one is small and the other large, so one cannot be too careful in the selection of buds.

The **Improved French Prune** is a regular bearer and tree of a weeping habit, while the small size prune is more of an upright grower. The Improved Prune is selling this year from \$40.00 to \$60.00 per ton more than the ordinary French Prune.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. R. CHADBOURNE.

On Myrobolan and Peach Roots. Extra fine trees.

		EACH	10	100	1000
1 year.....	6 to 8 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$35 00	\$300 00
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	40	3 50	30 00	250 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00	200 00



APRICOTS

A fruit intermediate between the peach and the plum. Being an early fruit it is harvested and out of the way before the peach and plum crops are ripe. For this reason many are planting new orchards, one-half to consist of apricot trees and one-half of peach trees. In this way, if varieties for drying are planted, the same equipment serves for both crops and the small grower can do more of the work without depending on a large force to take care of the crop when labor is scarce. Apricots are grown on Apricot and Myrobalan roots and are therefore suited to a wide range of soils.

Apricot—On Apricot roots:	EACH	10	100	1000
1 year.....4 to 6 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$175 00
1 year.....3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	18 00	150 00
1 year.....2 to 3 ft.	20	1 80	15 00	100 00
Apricot—On Myrobalan roots:				
1 year.....4 to 6 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00	\$180 00
1 year.....3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	18 00	160 00
1 year.....2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

Black Dull, reddish purple, covered with slight down; juicy, with pleasant flavor. June.

***Blenheim (Shipley)**. Above medium; deep yellow; juicy and rich flesh. In great demand both for canning and drying. Trees regular and heavy bearers. Middle of June.

***Hemskirke (Alameda Hemskirke)**. Almost as large as Moorpark, but earlier and more prolific; flesh bright orange; tender. June.

Large Early Montgamet. Fruit large, compressed; golden yellow. Early June.

***Moorpark**. Very large; red on the sunny side; flesh bright orange. Late June.

Newcastle Early. Medium; fine quality; good shipper and valuable on account of its earliness. First of June.

Pringle. Small; clingstone; good quality; very early. Middle of May.

Routier Peach (Peach; Bergetti's French). Yellow; flesh yellow, juicy. June 15.

***Royal**. The most extensively planted variety. Medium; flesh pale orange, with rich, vinous flavor. Early June.

Smyrna. Large; flesh bright orange-yellow; freestone. Kernel is sweet, having the properties of an almond. June.

***Tilton**. Orange-yellow, with pronounced flavor; valuable for canning and shipping. June.

California has practically a monopoly in apricot culture as no other section of the Union produces it in quantities at so small an expense and so little risk of failure in crops. For canning evaporating and drying purposes, as well as for use in the fresh state, the fruit can hardly be excelled.

Apricots—"I set a block of ten acres of Apricot trees from you two years ago and the first season nearly every tree made a growth of six to ten feet. I only lost three trees."

T. A. BUTTERWORTH,
Santa Cruz Co., Calif.



Royal—The Great California Apricot for Drying and Canning.

PEACHES

In growing Roeding Peach trees in our nurseries we start right by using the best seed we can find to grow the seedlings, and when ready to bud, we obtain the strongest buds from trees that have borne record crops of the finest and largest fruit. In this way we supply our customers with trees that bear uniformly in the orchard whether consisting of ten or ten thousand trees. The forming of the Peach Growers Association has created renewed confidence among peach growers and more peach trees will be planted this year than for several seasons. To those who contemplate planting canning peaches, we recommend Libbee and Van Emmon Cling, which we list after thorough observation of these varieties fruiting in orchards for the past several years. See page 10.

Prices—except special varieties noted.

Peach—On Peach root:	EACH	10	100	1000
1 year.....4 to 6 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$20 00	\$180 00
1 year.....3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	18 00	160 00
1 year.....2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	125 00

All clingstone varieties are designated by the word "cling" following the name of variety, as for example Blood Cling.

***Admiral Dewey**. Identical with Triumph. Large and handsome; the first early yellow-fleshed variety to ripen; a good market sort. Middle June.

***Alexander**. Large; greenish white, shaded deep maroon; juicy, sweet; a standard shipping sort. Early June.

Australian Success. Peen-to class. Medium; flat; white, shaded crimson; flesh white, sweet. As a novelty in table fruits has some value, otherwise not. July.

Bilyleu's Late. Large; white with blush cheek; flesh white; excellent late shipper. October.

Blood Cling. Medium; clouded purplish red; flesh deep red. July.

Briggs Red Mag. Greenish white, with red cheek; flesh white. Recognized market variety. Middle of June.

Crosby. Orange-yellow, splashed with carmine; valuable for shipping. Late August.

***Early Imperial**. Identical with Yellow St. John. Deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh juicy and firm. Good for table and shipping. Last of June.

***Elberta**. Very showy and one of the best market and table varieties. Last of July.

***Foster.** Large; yellow, dark red cheek; fine for drying, market or canning. July.

George Late Cling. Large; yellowish white, splashed with red; flesh firm. Ships well. September.

Greensboro. Among the earliest and largest. Creamy white, with dainty blush; a wonderfully vigorous grower. May 1.

***Hale Early.** Large; skin greenish, mottled red; flesh white, juicy, sweet. A standard among shipping varieties. Early July.

***Heath Cling.** Very large; creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white; highly flavored and one of the best for canning. September.

Late Crawford. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; flavor excellent; dries well. Early August.

Levis Cling. Strong grower; fruit deep golden yellow, slightly blushed on one side. Flesh clear yellow to pit; fine-grained, excellent flavor. Ripens before Tuscan Cling. Early July.

Levy Late or Henrietta Cling. Deep yellow, shaded brownish red; of the largest size and one of the best for canning for home use. October.

***Lovell.** Leads all other clear yellow freestones; medium to large. One of the best drying and canning freestones. Dries even heavier than the Muir. First week in August.

***Mayflower.** One of the earliest peaches; red all over. Tree a strong grower, late bloomer and heavy bearer. Early May.

***McDevitt Cling.** Large; golden yellow; flesh superior flavor. In demand by canners. August.

***McKevitt Cling.** Creamy white, with delicate blush; flesh firm, rich and sugary; as a canning peach it has few superiors. Late August.

Morris White. Large; greenish white; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. First of August.

***Muir.** Very large; flesh clear yellow, very rich and sweet. The leading drying peach of California; good for canning. Last of July.

Opulent. Medium to large; almost globular; creamy white, with crimson dots and blush; flesh firm, very juicy. Early July.

***Phillip Cling.** Large; yellow; flesh firm, clear yellow. Always commands the highest market price for canning. Late August.

Picquet Late. Large; skin yellow with red cheeks; flesh yellow. Early September.

***Runyon Orange Cling.** Very large; yellow, with a dark crimson cheek. Early August.

***Salway.** Large; flesh deep yellow; rich and sweet. Good for canning and drying. Middle of September.

Sellers Orange Cling. Very large; rich golden. Middle of August.



Roeding Peach Trees. Mr. C. H. Schmidt in his Peach Orchard, See Letter Following

"I think you will be interested in a brief outline of what I have accomplished with the peach trees which I purchased of you in 1908.

In the first place, the trees that you supplied me with were the kind of nursery stock that I know Roeding invariably supplies to his customers.

My orchard of eight acres is now eight years old and up to and including 1916, I have delivered from the 900 trees about 600 tons of peaches and have received for the same, the sum of \$15,000.

I think I have demonstrated very fully that any fruit grower who will secure quality trees to begin with, such as you always furnish, and will put the proper thought into the care of them, will meet with the same results that I have obtained.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking you for the advice that you have given me from time to time and I want to say further, that it is this kind of service which does not end after the sale of an article that is appreciated."

C. H. SCHMIDT, Selma, Fresno Co., Calif., Nov. 10, 1916.

DRIED PEELED PEACHES

Many persons object to the fuzzy skins on the dried fruit and in recent years peeled peaches have been in the markets in a limited way. The method of peeling has been to expose the halved peaches to the sulphur fumes for several hours. This loosens the skins and they peel off readily. This handling of the fruit is expensive, however, and with the difficulty of securing labor it has not been practicable except on a small scale. This method has been very much improved, however, and the peaches after being halved are now dipped in a hot lye bath for fifty seconds, using about one pound to ten gallons of water. The peaches are then given a bath in cold water, not only to remove every vestige of lye but to cause the skins to slough off. Peaches treated in this way sell at twice the price of the unpeeled peaches and the entire character of the fruit is changed. Outside of the lye bath which is the only additional treatment the fruit receives, the process is the same as if followed when the peaches are not peeled.

PEACHES—Continued

*~~Sims~~ ~~Cling~~. An improved Phillip's Cling. Large to very large; golden yellow, with faint blush; flesh deep yellow, of fine texture, firm and rich; pit small. We regard it as the best clingstone for canning and recommend extensive planting. Ripens middle of August.

Sneed. Large, creamy white, with blush cheek; tender, juicy; valuable for early shipping. Middle of May.

Strawberry. Medium white, marbled dark red; flesh white, juicy, with rich flavor; good table sort. Early July.

***Susquehanna.** Large; yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy. August.

*~~Tuscan Cling~~ (~~Tuskens~~; ~~Yellow Tuscan~~). Very large; yellow. The best early canning peach; takes the lead over all other peaches in price. Middle of July.

Van Buren Dwarf. Tree very dwarf and ornamental; loaded with fruit when three feet high; fruit medium, yellow shaded red; flesh yellow. Middle of August.

***Wheatland.** Very large; yellow, shaded red; flesh yellow; firm, melting, juicy. August.

New Peaches

	EACH	10	100
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft	\$0 40	\$3 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft	30	2 50

Connet, ~~Southern Early~~. Creamy white, with bright red blush; large, and of fine flavor; vigorous grower. Last of May.

***J. H. Hale.** A valuable new table, shipping and drying peach. Smooth skin, almost fuzzless. Very firm. Ships almost like an apple. Yellow freestone; flesh tender, excellent quality. Larger than the Elberta and ripening about the same period. From a California standpoint not in the class of canning peaches because it is red at pit and rags in the syrup. Middle of July.

***VAN EMMON CLING.** "We need two good clingstones to ripen between Tuscan and Phillip's and as good as they are."—Prof. E. J. Wickson, Address before the California Association of Nurserymen at San Francisco, August, 1915.

In offering Libbee ~~Cling~~ and Van Emmon Cling we are fulfilling this need, as the two varieties are fully as good as either Tuscan or Phillips and ripen between these varieties.

The following letter states fully the qualities of Van Emmon Cling:

Selma, Calif., Sept. 4, 1916.

Fancher Creek Nurseries,
Fresno, Calif.

Gentlemen: We have tried Van Emmon and find it one of the best clings on the market. Its canning qualities and its time of ripening make it very desirable. Will contract up to 100 acres at the price of Phillip's or any other cling. They ripen just before the Phillip's.

Yours truly,

Libby, McNeill & Libby,
By W. G. Nash.

This new Cling Peach was discovered on the ranch of Mr. Van Emmon near Selma. It is a fine large Clingstone, yellow to the pit, which is small.

Leader. The earliest of all the Muir X Crawford types, ripening near the coast in July. Unusually vigorous trees, which never fail to produce a full crop of beautiful, smooth, globular, bright yellow fruit with deep crimson blush; flesh pure yellow, meaty, firm, very sweet and delicious. Introduced by Luther Burbank. Middle of July.

***Libbee Cling.** This is another new peach which originated in Selma, and which commences to ripen its fruit shortly after the Tuscan. The skin is highly colored and the flesh of a deep yellow tinge. The fruit is very large. The tree is of an exceptionally robust habit and a very heavy producer. This variety has been planted in a small way for several years and it has been tested sufficiently so that its value as a canning peach with a great future ahead of it cannot be questioned. The Van Emmon and the Libbee are two varieties which will undoubtedly stand out prominently as leaders among the canning peaches. Last of July.

National. Tree a strong grower and never-failing producer of very firm, nearly globular fruits. Freestone—small stone. Flesh pale yellow, firm, superior quality. Ripening two weeks after the "Leader." A firm and most delicious peach when canned, and unexcelled for drying and shipping. Extra handsome and good. A market or home peach. Introduced by Luther Burbank. Last of July.

Oklahoma, ~~Beauty~~. Extremely large; nearly round, with high color. Among the finest in quality. Specimens measure 8 inches in circumference. May.

Oklahoma Queen. "Queen of Peaches." Larger than Greensboro in size, and in quality one of the finest early peaches grown. Wonderfully productive. Middle of May.



Van Emmon Cling—
The New Valuable
Canning Peach

QUINCES

A standard fruit which has held its own without material modification for upwards of a hundred years. It likes a deep and loamy, moist soil. Its distribution is quite general, doing well along the Coast and in the interior, where there is sufficient moisture, or irrigation is practicable. Though not of equal importance with the peach and apple, nevertheless a few trees should find a place in every family orchard.

On Quince roots:		EACH	10	100
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00

Apple or Orange. Large; fine golden color; valuable for preserves or flavoring. September.

Champion. Large, bright yellow, ripening two weeks later than Orange. September.

***Pineapple.** Flavor is suggestive of the pineapple. Makes a superior jelly and will cook tender in five minutes. September

***Rea's Mammoth.** Large, bright yellow; a strong grower, and very productive. October.

***Smyrna.** Introduced by us from Smyrna. Very large and of a lively lemon-yellow; when cooked it is very tender, with a pronounced Quince taste and odor. October.

NECTARINES

In no place in the world do nectarines thrive better than in California. In England it is prized above every other store fruit. In the interior valleys of California the fruit grows to an unusually large size and of unsurpassed flavor. It possesses a marked advantage over the peach; the skin being perfectly smooth like a plum, thus making it particularly valuable as a dried fruit. The apathy of the commercial packer is largely responsible for the ignorance of the consuming public as to the great value of this magnificent fruit, fresh, canned and dried. The slow but increasing yearly demand for the trees is a sure indication that this grand fruit is coming into its own. After long observation we introduce the best and most attractive early nectarine "The Gower."

On Peach roots:		EACH	10	100
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
1 year.....	2 to 3 ft.	20	1 80	16 00

Except Gower.

***Advance.** Large; green, blotched with red; flesh greenish white. Early July.

Humboldt. Very large; bright orange-yellow, streaked crimson; flesh orange. August.

New White. Large; greenish white. Early July.

***Stanwick.** Very large; skin pale, shaded rich violet; flesh white, tender, juicy. The best drying, shipping and canning sort. August.

***Victoria.** Tree a strong grower and heavy bearer. Medium, roundish, oval, greenish yellow, crimson on sunny side. Rich in sugar. August.

GOWER NECTARINE

Earliest of all Nectarines. Ripens with Early Crawford Peach. Perhaps no fruit of its class has met with such favor as has this new early red Nectarine. The demand for Nectarines is rapidly increasing. The fruit for shipping and drying is bringing good prices. As a result more Nectarine Trees are being planted this year than for many seasons. We consider that we are very fortunate in being able to introduce this valuable new sort at this time after closely observing it for some time.

We strongly recommend the Gower for home and commercial planting.

Fruit is a very firm freestone. Ships like a clingstone peach. Very early; delicious flavor. Free, strong grower, bears very heavy. We believe the Gower will soon be recognized as a leading early Nectarine.

"I consider the Gower the best early Nectarine. Fresh fruit sells easily at 3½c per pound." E. Gower, Fowler, California.

GOWER—Best Early Nectarine.

		EACH	10	100
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
1 year.....	2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00	35 00

"I have on my ranch near Fowler 300 Victoria Nectarine Trees which are now 12 years old. These trees have born good crops and the fruit has sold easily for several years. This year my crop from these trees sold for \$2250.00. A part of the fruit was dried and part was sold green, all of which was shipped to the East and sold quickly."—Frank Viotor, Oct. 21, 1916.

Gower—New
Early Money-
maker Necta-
rine.



The Nut Trees



Almond Orchard in Tulare County, Cal. Almonds Thrive in Many Localities.

ALMONDS

The very fact that almonds have been advancing in price from year to year is proof that the demand exceeds the supply, a fact that warrants and is encouraging the planting of an additional large acreage to this staple, profitable nut. The growing of good almond trees in the nursery is the result of the "know how." Without this experience the tree produced is of doubtful actual value and is an expensive tree to plant if received as a gift. The almond orchards of Roeding trees in all parts of the West are evidence of the high quality of our stock. A loose, light, warm soil is best for the almond. Heavy, poorly drained soil should be avoided. "California Crop—1915—7,000,000 pounds. Imported into the United States, 17,111,264 pounds, practically all from Spain, Italy and France."—Statistical Report California State Board of Agriculture 1915. The above imports represent a value of \$3,599,579.00. Import duty is 3 cents per pound, thus protecting the California growers.

On Almond and Peach roots, except Nonpareil:		EACH	10	100
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	18 00
1 year.....	2 to 3 ft.	20	1 80	16 00
Prices on Nonpareil—on Almond and Peach roots:		EACH	10	100
1 year.....	4 to 6 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
1 year.....	3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
1 year.....	2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	18 00

- *Drake's Seedling.** Regular and abundant bearer, due to its late flowering. Soft shell.
- *Eureka (New).** Blooms with Nonpareil, usually in full bloom March 1. Nuts mature September 1. The Eureka on account of the similarity of the kernel in shape and flavor to the famous Jordan, commands the very highest price, and confectioners pay a premium to secure it. It differs in two essentials from the Jordan, being somewhat smaller in size and is a paper-shell. The tree is an exceptionally strong grower and heavy cropper. Originated on the farm of A. M. Newland, Colusa, Cal. His orchard is over twenty years old and a failure of crop has never been known. The commercial value of this nut has been established by years of trial.
- Harriot's Seedling or Commercial.** One of the largest of the soft shells, with a sweet kernel. Tree very ornamental.
- *I. X. L.** Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; bears heavily and regularly. Highly recommended by all orchard-ists.
- Languedoc.** One of the best of the foreign varieties grown in California. Nut large; kernel sweet.
- *Ne Plus Ultra.** Large and very long; soft shell. A rapid grower and regular, heavy bearer.
- *Nonpareil.** Weeping habit and forms a beautiful tree. One of the best. An extraordinarily heavy bearer of the paper-shell type.
- Peerless.** Preferred by some to I. X. L., which it resembles, but the nut is larger.
- *Texas Prodig.** Closely resembles Drake's Seedling. Kernel very plump and of medium size, shell soft, hulls very easily. Never fails to produce a good crop.
- The Jordan.** The famous Spanish variety so long sought after by nut-growers. Nuts are long, with hard shells; the kernels are superior in flavor, long and plump and filling the entire cavity. A strong grower and heavy bearer.

BUTTERNUT

The rough-coated nut, with a peculiar but most attractive flavor, so well known in the Middle West.

	EACH	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
1 to 2 ft.....	50	4 00

CHESTNUT

The grafted varieties come into bearing when four years old and produce nuts of superior quality. The trees have more distinctive character. For fruit and ornamental purposes they have few equals.

	Grafted Varieties		EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.....			\$1 00	\$8 00
4 to 6 ft.....			80	6 00
3 to 4 ft.....			60	5 00

Japanese (Mammoth) A small tree of compact symmetrical habit, with handsome foliage. Begins to bear much earlier than any other variety. Nut very large, the individual nuts being over an inch wide.

Numbo. Nuts large, handsome, and as finely flavored as any large Chestnut.

Paragon. Tree hardy, very productive; nut large.

CHESTNUT SEEDLINGS

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
4 to 6 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 00	25 00

American Sweet. The well-known native tree of the Eastern States; nuts small but sweet; very desirable in coast counties.

Italian or Spanish. Introduced from Europe. Very ornamental; medium-sized nuts.

THE PECAN

Of the eight or nine species of hickories the one which produces the most marketable fruit and in the most profitable quantities is the Pecan. A native of the Southern States, it is today the only nut grown there and to a limited extent in the Middle States, which has any commercial importance. Texas is probably the largest producer of pecans, the crop aggregating several millions of pounds and gathered largely from seedling trees. The business of cracking pecans and selling the meats put up in attractive packages has created a demand for the nuts which is increasing at a very rapid rate. It is largely due to the impetus the industry has received in recent years that has encouraged the planting of trees on a commercial scale of the improved papershell types. The difficulty of extracting the meat from the hard shell seedling nuts has been one of the causes for their not being more popular as a dessert fruit. The thin shells of the improved types, the ease with which the meats are removed, and the noticeable absence of the fibrous segments found in the hard shell nuts, which possess a peculiar acrid taste, will do much to make it popular.

Old seedling Pecan trees are found growing and producing heavy crops annually in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. A number of seedling trees, two feet and over in diameter, are growing one mile north of Fresno, bearing abundant crops.

It is only within the last ten years that pecans have been regarded of sufficient commercial importance to cause groves to be planted in the Middle and Southern States, and the condition of affairs has been brought about by the unexcelled merit of the Papershell Pecan. In California only a very few Papershells are to be found; none of these are over fifteen years old, with the most complete assortment of varieties on the Roeding Place.

CONDITIONS FAVORING ITS GROWTH

The trees thrive in a great variety of soils, doing well in a stiff clay or porous sand, and in Texas they are said to do well on soils underlaid with hardpan, provided proper precautions are taken to blast it before planting. The planting of trees should be confined to soils where moisture is either supplied by natural means or irrigation. Pecans will prove a valuable acquisition to our list of nut fruits in the warm interior valleys of California, Oregon and Washington. In the coast counties, although the tree grows well, it does not mature its nuts, due to the cool, foggy weather, which does not seem conducive to the proper development of the fruit before the dormant season sets in.

For planting along irrigation ditches, the Pecan is the ideal tree as the tree will thrive without cultivation and ripens its nuts after the water is turned out of the ditches.

The advisability of planting only named varieties of grafted or budded trees is conceded by experienced planters. When trees are grown from selected Papershell seeds, they are liable to produce nuts of variable character in shape



Stuart—the Most Popular Pecan

size, thickness of shell and quality of meat. The additional cost of growing named varieties either by budding or grafting is caused by the very small percentage which a nurseryman succeeds in growing. If the orchardist will only bear in mind that the increased outlay for budded or grafted trees is offset by the fact that they will come into bearing in less than half the time that seedlings do, and that the nuts will sell for four times as much on the market, their economy is at once obvious.

The Pecan, like the walnut, is unisexual; that is, the male and female organs are not in the same blossom. It sometimes happens that the male blooms (catkins) mature and release their pollen grains before the pistillate or female bloom is in the receptive stage and when this occurs the nuts are hollow shells and it is therefore advisable in planting a pecan grove to plant two or three varieties and alternate with several rows of each. Trees should be planted not closer than 40 feet and on rich bottom soils 50 feet is better. It is entirely practicable to plant some other fruit between temporarily until the Pecan commences to bear profitable crops, when the other trees can be dug up. The oft repeated remark that only trees which have never had their tap root cut will bear, has time and again been shown to be a fallacy; in fact, no harm will result from the shortening in of the tap root, for the tree is really benefited by the more spreading root system. The difficulty of securing a uniform stand and protecting the trees from injury; the marked variation in the size of the trees when the nuts are planted in the orchard where the trees are to grow, has further discouraged this method of procedure.

GRAFTED VARIETIES

	EACH	10	100
1 year, 6 to 8 ft.....	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
1 year, 4 to 6 ft.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
1 year, 3 to 4 ft.....	1 25	10 00	90 00

***Frotscher.** Originated in Louisiana. One of the best Nuts cylindrical, tapering slightly; shell thin, parting easily from the kernel; flavor delicate, quality excellent; tree thrifty and productive.

Pabst. Another valuable addition to the list of improved Pecans. Nut cylindrical, moderately large, soft-shell, parting well from meat; kernel particularly well filled, bright and of excellent quality.

Russell. Tree very vigorous and productive. Nut oval, pointed, large to very large; shell very thin; a true paper-shell; kernel plump; flavor delicate, and of superior quality.

Schley. This variety is becoming recognized in the southern states as one giving considerable promise and although its adaptability to California conditions has not been tested to any extent, we have every reason to believe it will find conditions here equally as congenial for its best development. Tree bears heavily; the nuts are medium; shell is thin; kernel full and plump and invariably fills well. Nuts are said to sell for higher figures than any other variety in the eastern markets.

***Stuart.** Introduced by the late W. R. Stuart, Ocean Springs, Miss. A standard for commercial orchards. Has all the points for a profitable pecan; large size, desirable in shape and fine in appearance; always well filled, meat of good flavor.

Success. A grand nut of recent introduction; is of the largest size, cylindrical and tapering at the apex; shell very thin and parting freely from the kernel, which is full, plump and of the



Thin Shelled Pecans Sell for \$1.00 per Lb. in New York.

best quality. Tree vigorous and thrifty and a regular and abundant cropper.

***Van Deman.** Large and oblong in shape, running 45 to the pound; shell moderately thin, cracks well and yields plump meats of good quality.

PECAN SEEDLINGS

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 70	\$6 00	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00	40 00

THE PISTACHIO

Promises to assume commercial importance.

This is the Pistachio Nut of Commerce, sometimes called green almond. Very extensively used for coloring and flavoring confectionery and Ice Cream.

The tree is dioecious, that is the male and female flowers are on different trees and must be planted together.

Until this year we have experienced difficulty in obtaining good stand of both male and female trees. We now have good budded stock of the best strain which

was first brought to Mr. Roeding's attention some years ago and has been closely observed by him since.

Plant the Pistachio and add to the already large assortment of nuts that are enjoyed in California.

Order one male tree with each female tree.

Male and Female Trees	EACH	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	15 00

PISTACHIO SEEDLINGS

Not guaranteed to fruit but a splendid avenue or lawn tree.

	EACH	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50

WALNUTS

Grafted on California Black

We have practically discontinued the growing of the recognized leading varieties of Walnuts from seed, for the reason of the variation in the seedlings, which even the most careful selection cannot overcome. Standardization of the established varieties can only be maintained by the selecting of grafting wood from trees which are known to be true to their type. All grafts used by us are cut from trees of the very best type which Mr. Roeding has carefully observed and recorded for a period of years. Grafted trees worked on the California Black Walnut have so many points in their favor, and one in particular is that they come into bearing several years earlier than the seedlings.

	EACH	10	100	1000
10 to 12 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$90 00	\$850 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	9 00	80 00	750 00
6 to 8 ft.	90	8 00	70 00	650 00
4 to 6 ft.	80	7 00	60 00	

***Bijou. (Large-fruited.)** Immense in size; the quality of the kernel is excellent.

Chaberte. A very valuable variety; nuts good size; kernel extra fine flavor; a good bearer. Considered one of the best nuts, particularly in the San Francisco Bay region. Blooms late in spring.

***Concord.** This popular variety originated from a seedling planted years ago by the father of Mr. George Westcott, in Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, Cal. The fact that the tree has been a strong grower, enormous bearer, producing large, smooth, round nuts, well filled, has placed it in the front rank as the sort to plant by all Walnut growers in this district. It is certainly worthy of trial in other sections of the State.

***Cut-leaved.** A most graceful ornamental tree, particularly adapted to gardens and lawns; foliage deeply cut and lacinated; nut large, elongated, smooth shell; kernel sweet and well filled; very best quality. Hardy where other soft shell walnuts are not; stands zero weather.

- *Eureka.** Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.
- *Franquette.** The standard among walnuts, and commanding a higher price in the market than any other. **Mr. Roeding** recognized the superiority of the famous Voorman Strain in the Franquette Walnut orchard owned by Mrs. Voorman at Santa Rosa, California, after making a number of special trips of investigation and we were the first to secure scions from this famous orchard and have kept this strain pure. Nut large, elongated, oval and very attractive in form; kernel full, sweet, with a very rich nutty flavor. Blooms late in spring.
- *Mayette.** This ranks with the Franquette as one of the leading commercial varieties. Size large, and unequaled as a dessert nut; an abundant bearer; starts late in the spring.



Parisienne Walnut—An Immense Producer.

- Mayette Rouge.** Identical with the Mayette, except that the nut is reddish.
- *Neff-Poliss.** A rapid-spreading grower with smooth and clean bark. Blooms late, but ripens its nut early. Nuts large, oval, slightly ribbed and tightly sealed. Trees fifteen years old in orchard form have produced 215 pounds of fine, large nuts. Highly resistant to blight. Especially suited to Southern California conditions.
- Parisienne.** Large, excellent, starts late in the spring. Originated in the southeast of France and on account of its exceptional beauty named Parisienne in honor of the capital of France. The nut is large, broader at the small end than the Franquette and Mayette, and has a very pretty shape.
- *Placentia Perfection.** A vigorous grower; commences to bear abundantly about the fifth year after planting. An improved Santa Barbara Soft-Shell.

Walnut Seedlings

	EACH	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
6 to 8 ft.	40	3 00
4 to 6 ft.	30	2 50

American Black. Moderate grower, starting late in the spring. Nut is very hard, with corrugated exterior.

California Black. Rapid growing and desirable as a stock for grafting or budding; adapts itself to all conditions. Nut medium size; hard, smooth shell.



Franquette Walnut—The Most Popular Variety Grown on Pacific Coast.

Walnut Trees for Timber

Grafted on California Black Walnut:	EACH	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$2 00	\$15 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50	12 50
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	10 00
4 to 6 ft.	1 00	8 00

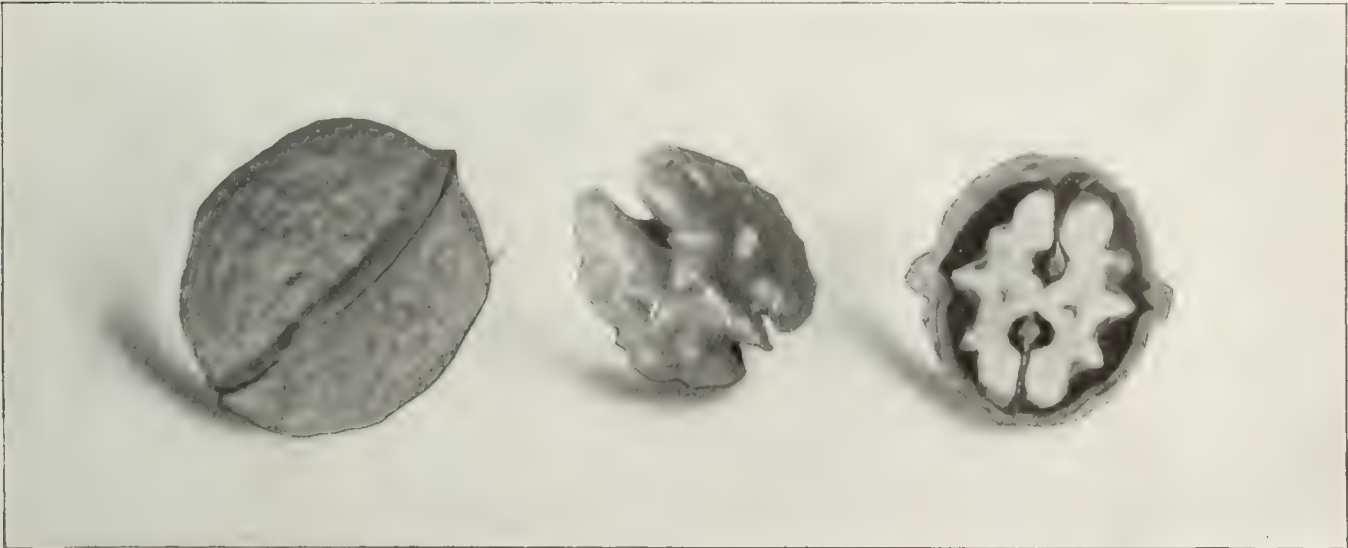
- Paradox.** It grows fully a third faster than the California Black, is very hardy and free from pests. Produces timber light in color and with fine, compact grain. In cold climates, winter protection should be given the trees for two or three years. Very rarely produces any quantity of nuts.
- Royal.** A stately, symmetrical tree, with all the good qualities of the California Black, exceeding it by far in its rapidity of growth. The wood is exceedingly hard, close-grained and takes a silky polish, more nearly resembling the tropical mahogany.

Japanese Varieties

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 6 ft.	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00

Japanese. Nuts produced in clusters; shell smooth; kernel very sweet.

See Home Orchard Collections, Inside Front Cover



Placentia Perfection Walnut—Reduced. Planted Extensively in Southern California.

FIGS

It is safe to assume that not many years will elapse before California will be producing enough figs to give her the same prominence in the horticultural world as a fig producer that she has already attained in the production and successful marketing of other fruits.

Smyrna Class

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft	40	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 ft	30	2 50	22 50

Bardajic. A magnificent table fig, with rich, deep purple pulp. August and September.

***Calimyrna.** Large to very large; lemon-yellow; pulp reddish amber, sometimes pale, turning dark just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other fig. Dries readily, dropping to the ground of its own accord. August to October.

Kassaba. Large; almost globular; skin pale green; pulp reddish pink. September.

Adriatic Class

This class of figs does not require pollination to mature its fruits. They will adapt themselves to a wider range of localities than the Smyrna types

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft	\$0 40	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft	30	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 ft	25	2 00	18 00

Bourjasotte Panache. The most ornamental of all fig trees. Fruit medium, striped green and yellow. Early August.

Brown Turkey. The earliest large fig. Color violet-brown. Identical with the so-called Magnolia Fig.

***Mission. (California Black).** Stands in the lead of all black figs for shipping and drying. Tree a vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Late in June and August.

San Pedro Black. Very large; violet-black; pulp red. Early in August.

San Pedro White (Fico de San Pietro). "Apple Fig." Excellent flavor; skin golden yellow; very palatable. Middle of June.

Verdal Longue (Sultana; Verdal Honde). Very rich, sweet, aromatic. September and October.

***White Adriatic.** Fruit large; greenish yellow; pulp carnation-red. Second week in August.

White Celeste. A very small fig of amber color, pulp reddish. Fine for preserving and crystallizing. Early in August.

***White Endich (Kadota).** Medium sized; thin, white skin; pulp white. One of the best for canning and pickling. First week in August.

Wild or Capri Class

The Smyrna Figs cannot be grown without Capri Figs. The Capri Figs serve as a home for the minute insect *Blastophaga Grossorum*, the only insect which can carry the pollen from the Capri Figs to the female flowers of the Smyrna types.

It is necessary to write us as soon as your Capri Figs are four years old for figs containing the fig wasp, *Blastophaga Grossorum*. The time for distributing is in April. These figs for the purpose of establishing a colony of insects in your Capri fig trees will be mailed free of charge.

It is necessary to have one Capri Fig tree with every 20 Smyrnas. Even where one Smyrna tree is planted, a Capri Fig tree should be ordered. In plantings of any consequence it is important to have an assortment of Capri Figs. For detailed information regarding the culture of figs and the relation of the Capri Fig to the edible Smyrna varieties, ask for Roeding's "Practical Horticulture on the Fig." It is free.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft	40	3 00	25 00

Capri Howard. Ripens shortly after Capri No. 1. The figs are large and the Profichi crop has an abundance of male flowers, which always mature. This variety is one of the best of the late introductions.

Capri Magnissalis. By far the largest of all Capri Figs and more abundantly supplied with insect galls than any other variety.

Capri Milco. One of the most promising varieties. A good producer of all the crops necessary to perpetuate the insect. Profichi crop rather late in maturing and valuable on this account.

Roeding's Capri No. 1. Very rapid, vigorous grower, maturing its first Profichi figs first week in June, following closely after Roeding's Capri No. 3. Produces an abundance of all crops necessary to sustain the life of the *Blastophaga* insects from year to year.

Roeding's Capri No. 2. Produces an abundance of the Profichi crop and lengthens the season of caprification and is valuable on this account. Figs mature second week in June.

Roeding's Capri No. 3. A decidedly distinct variety. Branches very heavy; closely jointed; a spreading grower; figs very large, heavily ribbed and always abundantly supplied with insects in the Profichi crop which mature June 1st. It also carries a good crop of the over-wintering or Mamme figs.

Van Lennep Capri. This variety has been grown by us for a great many years. Introduced from Smyrna by the late D. Van Lennep, of Auburn, Cal. We regard this variety as one of the best of the Capri Figs. Ripens June 10th.



Figs Grown by M. W. Miner, Los Angeles Co., Cal. See Letter Below.

"I am enclosing kodak pictures of some Figs that I raised this year on trees that I bought from you in 1911 or 1912. Just merely to show you that I have made a success of them. This is the second year's heavy crop they have grown."—M. W. Miner, Los Angeles County, Cal., Sept. 30, 1916.

OLIVES

Our nurseries have been more closely associated with the growing of the Olive than possibly any other concern in the State. Twenty-five years ago we were growing over 30 varieties of Olives. At that time equal attention was being given to both the oil and pickling varieties. Now that it has been demonstrated that a good pickling olive makes an excellent grade of oil in nearly all cases, the elimination of so many varieties has been very pronounced. The demand has dwindled down to a few standard varieties which seem to meet the exacting demands of the firms engaged in the business commercially.

We are devoting our attention particularly to growing the best types of these recognized standards, the cuttings having been taken from our own orchards, of which there are none superior in the State.

We do not grow our trees on Picholine roots except such varieties as will not root readily from cuttings. We occasionally receive letters inquiring for trees on Picholine roots. Our own orchards and other orchards which have come under our observation, from trees sold by us, have demonstrated that there is no advantage either in the growth of the trees or in their fruitfulness; therefore we have never used this root to any extent. We wish to state to our customers that had we deemed it to their advantage to give budded trees the preference, we would have followed this policy years ago.

Olive trees are sold on the basis of caliper measurement, the heavier the body, the higher the price. In filling orders, we make an invariable rule to cut trees back to three feet or less and shorten in all the side branches. To insure the life of the trees, it is very essential that this should be done. For **detailed information** about the Olive, write for copy of Roeding's "Practical Horticulture on the Olive." It is free.

Write for special prices on large quantities.

	EACH	10	100	1000
1 inch and up, caliper.....	\$0 80	\$7 00	\$60 00	\$550 00
¾ to 1 inch, caliper.....	70	6 00	50 00	450 00
⅝ to ¾ inch, caliper.....	60	5 00	40 00	350 00
½ to ⅝ inch, caliper.....	50	4 00	30 00	...

Except Ascolano and Sevillano.

Chemlaly (New). There are several hundred thousand acres of these olives growing in Algiers on arid lands and the orchards are never irrigated. The trees are enormous bearers and remarkable growers. The olives are small and only adapted for oil purposes.

Lucques. Crescent-shape; good for oil and pickling. Middle of October.

***Manzanillo.** One of the standards for green and ripe pickles. Produces oil of a very high grade. Very hardy, and a regular and prolific bearer. First week in October.

***Mission.** Tree a handsome, upright grower, and fine for avenues. Medium to large; excellent pickles; makes a superior oil. Late October.



Two-year old Manzanillo Olive Tree, in Extensive Groves of Natomas Consolidated Co., Mills, Cal. Note Heavy Crop Roeding Trees.

Nevadillo Blanco. Medium; deep black; rapid grower, and makes a pickle of superior flavor, but runs somewhat small in size. September.

***Obliza.** Large; borne in clusters on the stems. Excellent for pickles. Middle October.

Prices on Ascolano and Sevillano only:

	EACH	10	100
1 inch and up, caliper.....	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
¾ to 1 inch, caliper.....	1 00	8 00	70 00
⅝ to ¾ inch, caliper.....	80	7 00	60 00
½ to ⅝ inch, caliper.....	70	6 00	50 00

***Ascolano.** Large; early; among the best of the pickling varieties. October.

***Sevillano.** The largest of all. The "Queen Olive" of commerce. Early October.



Eighteen-year-old Olive Orchard, R. C. Merryman, Tulare Co., Cal. Roeding Trees.

"Regarding our forty-five acres of Olives, would say that two years ago off these forty-five acres, we gathered 235 tons of Olives. Our estimated crop this year is from 250 to 300 tons. The trees are very heavily laden with very nice large fruit, half Manzanillos and half Missions."—R. C. MERRYMAN, Tulare Co., Calif., Oct. 5, 1916.

"I made a trip to my place in Stanislaus County last week and I wish to say that the nursery stock I ordered from you, consisting of 50 Calimyrna fig trees and 50 Mission olive trees, was the finest stock I have yet seen and the most reasonable in price." S. J. HALLEY, Marin Co., Calif.

See Home Orchard Collections on Front Inside Cover.

CITRUS FRUITS

There is no variety of fruit trees grown that is so exacting in its demand for favorable soil and climatic conditions as citrus trees. Our nurseries at La Habra, Orange County, California, which are devoted to the growing of citrus and other tropical and semi-tropical fruits, are admirably situated for growing the very best of stock. Intensive cultivation and close attention to every detail must be exercised to grow the high-grade citrus trees which we supply to our customers. We grow trees on Sweet and Sour roots. We use the greatest care in the selection of buds from trees showing the best type and continuous bearing habits. You may also feel confident that our trees will grow and produce the maximum of large fruit if planted in proper soil and under favorable climatic conditions. Rooding citrus trees have made a great record for themselves among thousands of planters throughout the state.

In less than carload lots the freight rates on citrus trees have been greatly reduced over those prevailing a year or so ago, making quite a reduction to purchasers in transportation. Our charges for boxing and packing cover only cost of material.

Special Citrus Collections on Inside Front Cover

ORANGES

	EACH	10	100
1 inch and up caliper.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$90 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in., caliper.....	1 25	10 00	70 00
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., caliper.....	1 00	9 00	60 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in., caliper.....	90	8 00	50 00

Except Valencia Late.

Mediterranean Sweet. Large; pulp solid and few seeds; ripens late. February.

Navelencia (New). Ripens sixty days after Washington; equal to the very best. April to June.

Ruby Blood. Medium; very smooth; pulp red, rich, juicy and melting. January to April.

St. Michael. Small; round; firm; thin skin; pulp juicy and very sweet. February.

***Thomson Navel.** Medium size; very smooth and thin; pulp juicy. Earlier than Washington Navel. November to January.

***Washington Navel.** In California it has reached its highest stage of perfection, and stands in the lead of all other varieties for its large size, lusciousness and sweetness of pulp. The most extensively planted variety on the market. November to March.

***Valencia Late.** Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. A profitable variety.

	EACH	10	100
1 in. and up.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in., caliper.....	1 25	10 00	80 00
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., caliper.....	1 00	9 00	70 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in., caliper.....	90	8 00	60 00

LEMONS

	EACH	10	100
1 in. and up.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$90 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in., caliper.....	1 25	10 00	70 00
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., caliper.....	1 00	9 00	60 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in., caliper.....	90	8 00	50 00

***Eureka.** Medium size; sweet; smooth, glossy; abundant acid and very little rag. Popular on account of its heavy summer crop, maturing when Lemons are in greatest demand.

***Lisbon.** Medium size; sweet rind and strong acid; few seeds a prolific bearer. Very hardy.

***Villa Franca.** Oblong; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness; pulp acid, juicy, nearly seedless. A fine commercial variety.

POMELOS

	EACH	10	100
1 in. and up.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 in., caliper.....	1 25	10 00	80 00
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in., caliper.....	1 00	9 00	70 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ in., caliper.....	90	8 00	60 00

***Marsh's Seedless.** Medium to large; skin very smooth, glossy, lemon-yellow color; pulp juicy, with very little rag. The finest variety of Pomelo. The fruit will hang on the trees till late in September the following year. Our buds are taken from record performance trees of the highest standard type in the Geo. C. Roeding Co. orchard at Exeter, Tulare County. The fruit from this orchard is sold annually to the Palace Hotel, San Francisco and the unexcelled "Harvey System" on the Santa Fe.

Triumph. Medium size; peel smooth, clear, thin, and fine-grained; very heavy. One of the best.



Washington Navel Orange Trees in Grove of Dr. J. F. Dungan—See Letter Following:

Oranges—"In 1905 I purchased from your company 2,000 Washington Navel orange trees to plant on my ranch one half mile north of Exeter. I consider my orchard one of the best, if not the best for its age in this locality. The trees have made a remarkably fine growth and all of a uniform size. The quality of the fruit has been exceptionally fine. I know of none better anywhere around here. Of the 2,000 trees there is **not one** but what is the **best type** of Washington Navel; in fact I am continually being asked by nurserymen if they cannot cut buds from my orchard. The orchard begun bearing at three years of age and each year since has shown a substantial gain over the preceding year."

DR. J. F. DUNGAN, Tulare Co., Calif.

Oranges—"In 1906 I purchased from you 2160 Washington Navel Orange trees and planted same on my twenty-acre place $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Exeter. My orchard has made a remarkably fine growth and the fruit is not only the very **finest type** of Washington Navel, but my trees have borne regularly and they produced oranges, most of which have been marked as **extra fancy**."

"The trees came into bearing three years after they were planted and they have done so remarkably well that it is always a pleasure for me to recommend any of my friends in case they want trees, to buy from your stock."

L. L. THOMAS, Tulare Co., Cal.

Special Varieties Citrus Fruits

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00

Citron of Commerce. Large, weighing from 3 to 5 lbs; shaped like a lemon; skin bright yellow, smooth and very glossy. The tree is of a dwarf habit, with large, glossy leaves and very ornamental.

***Bearss Seedless Lime.** Very large; seedless; very juicy; with pronounced acidity. One of the best in cultivation. Hardy, enormously productive, and matures fruit year round.

Golden Nugget (Navel New). Oblong; good size; deliciously sweet; seedless. November to March.

Joppa. Fruit large; red; nearly seedless; pulp very fine, sweet, juicy. April to July.

Kumquat. About the size of a large gooseberry; rind sweet, juicy, acid, delicious and refreshing. Tree dwarf and desirable for pot and garden culture. May to July.

Mexican Lime. Largely used in California for hedges; fruit large and excellent.

New Seedless Lemon. Buds sent to Mr. Roeding from Algiers, and has been fruiting with us for the past four years. Tree a vigorous grower and quite prolific; fruit about the size of the Eureka, but pear-shaped; thin-skinned and very juicy; absolutely seedless.

Ponderosa Lemon. An ornamental type of dwarf habit, adapted to small gardens. Fruit large and abundantly supplied with juice. Of no commercial value.

***Satsuma (Unshiu; Oonshiu).** Deep yellow; flesh very tender, juicy. October to December.

***Tangerine (Dancy's).** Medium size; very sweet; rind thin and separating readily. March.

Willow-leaved Mandarin. Skin thin; flesh dark orange-yellow, spicy and aromatic. Tree handsome. December to February.

New and Valuable Introductions in Citrus Fruits

Lue Gim Gong. Originated at De Land, Fla. Believed to be a cross between Hart's Late and Mediterranean Sweet. Large; similar to Valencia in shape, a good keeper and a fine shipping fruit. Fruit known to hang on tree for two years. Quality good. Tree very hardy.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

New Satsuma. Buds of this were forwarded to us several years ago by Dr. Trabut, of the French Government Experiment Station, Algeria. The tree is not quite as vigorous as the ordinary Mandarin or Satsuma. It is more of a dwarfish habit and in addition to this is very striking on account of its willow-like foliage, making it a very handsome ornamental tree as well as being a heavy producer of most luscious oranges. The fruit is of the true Mandarin type with a few more seeds. The flavor is of the best and the fact that it ripens fully a month earlier, combined with the fact that it is exceedingly ornamental, as well as being very prolific, will make it a valuable acquisition for small gardens.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

New Tangerine. A vigorous, upright grower like the Dancy Tangerine. The fruit bears very close resemblance to the ordinary Tangerine, is almost seedless and ripens fully three months earlier. It gives promise of being one of the most valuable of our late introductions in the citrus line.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50

Rangoon Lime. This is a very valuable Lime, unlike any known to the trade. The fruit has the appearance of a Tangerine, with the same loose skin, but with an intense acid and valuable for the uses that limes or lemons are put to. The tree is a very prolific bearer and a novelty of great value.

	EACH
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 00

SPECIMEN CITRUS TREES



Orange, Lemon, Pomelo

To meet a growing demand for citrus trees for indoor, conservatory and lawn purposes, we offer a magnificent stock of established trees properly trained for immediate effects. Not only are they objects of beauty, with their rich, luxuriant foliage and symmetrical growth, but they possess an additional value on account of their early fruiting qualities. We can supply these extra fine trees at the following prices:

Dia.		Tubs and boxes		Per Pair
of Tub	Caliper	Crown		
20 in.	1 in. and up	28 in. to 32 in.	\$16 00	
16 in.	1 in. and up	24 in. to 28 in.	12 00	
16 in.	1 in. and up	20 in. to 24 in.	10 00	
16 in.	1 in. and up	16 in. to 20 in.	8 00	

Same sizes in boxes, \$1 00 per pair less



Eight Thousand Roeding Orange Trees Two Years from Planting — Only Lost One — at Mills, Sacramento Co., Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Pomegranates

	EACH	10	100
1 to 5 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft.....	50	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft.....	40	3 00	25 00

Paper-Shell Very large; skin thin; pale yellow, with crimson cheek

***Sweet-fruited.** Fruit large, with sweet, juicy pulp; ripens in September

***Wonderful.** The largest and most attractive. Valuable for shipment. Ripens early. Pulp a rich garnet color, with an abundance of juice, dark as port wine; exquisite flavor October

Grafted Varieties Persimmons

	EACH	10	100
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.....	40	3 00	25 00

Dai-Dai-Maru. Fruit very large, round, somewhat flattened, color light yellow, flesh delicious, firm, juicy, very good; seeds generally absent.

Delicious. A variety of late introduction. Fruit large, juicy and sweet and all its name implies.

***Hachiya.** Fruit very large, oblong, conical pointed toward the apex; skin bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches, flesh deep yellow, soft and jelly-like when ripe; seeds usually absent; a valuable variety, considered to be one of the best. Dried quite extensively in its native home, Japan. One of the earliest. October.

***Hyakume.** The name means "Hundred Momme," a weight equal to four-fifths of a pound and referring to its size; fruit very large, slightly oblate; skin orange yellow; flesh rusty brown, with many purple or dark spots, and but few seeds; ripens early, and not astringent even when hard. October.

(Mammoth) Goshu. Very large; round; somewhat flattened. Specimens average 10 ounces. Flesh red. Tree erect grower. September.

***Tane-Nashi.** Exceedingly large, broadly oblong, pointed; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow, seedless; quality very fine; must be fully ripened before eating; tree a vigorous grower, a prolific bearer. A valuable market variety, and on account of its size, and earliness one of the best for drying. Middle of September.

Twentieth Century. One of the best, if not the best, of recent introductions. Fruit large, flat, sweet and juicy. October.

Yami-Yemon. Very similar to Yemon except the fruits are very much larger maturing in October. Fully a month before Yemon. Has few seeds; flesh yellow spotted with purplish black dots; flavor excellent even when quite hard; can be eaten like an apple. New; will soon prove a standard variety.

***Yemon.** Fruit is large, oblate, tomato shaped, more or less square in outline, folded at apex; skin light yellow, changing to dull red; flesh deep yellow, seedless or nearly so, like all seedless yellow fleshed varieties cannot be eaten until soft. November.

BANANA

Leaves often 2 feet wide and 8 feet long make it a fine plant for decorative purposes. Avoid planting in locations where the thermometer goes below 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

	EACH
In pots.....	2 to 3 ft. \$2 00
12 in. Boxes.....	4 to 5 ft. 4 00

Cavendishii. Dwarf in habit; fruit yellow; small; in immense bunches.

Oriental or Hart's Choice. Clear yellow, with unsurpassed fruity flavor.

Sapientum or Orinoco. Rapid and robust; large, dark green leaves; fruit large.

The Persimmon is Planted Over a Wide Area. Very Productive and Future is very Promising as a Commercial Fruit.

PERSIMMONS

The commercial importance of the Japanese Persimmon is well established and as a result of experimenting a number of very fine varieties are worthy of extensive cultivation.

The astringency is readily removed by placing the fruit in Japanese tubs, from which Saki (Rice-beer) has been recently withdrawn. After the persimmons are placed in the tub, close carefully to exclude the air. In ten days the fruit, although perfectly firm, will have lost all its bitterness.

A new simple process of alcohol inoculation is lately practiced. Pierce the fruit at the bottom several times with a common needle dipped in alcohol and pack them in a tight box or container lined with straw and layers between the rows, keep the box closed for 10 days.

It is not generally known that the Persimmon is delicious when dried. It is so sweet, so rich in sugar and has such a unique flavor that one who has never eaten the dried persimmon before, immediately comes to the conclusion that the fruits have been crystallized. The method of drying is simple; skin is pared off and the fruits are suspended by the stems on a stick and exposed to the sun when they gradually lose their original form—turning quite dark and covered with sugar crystals. The dried persimmon is considered by many to be more delicious than the "Date of Commerce". Fruit should be picked for drying when yellow and firm. The trees are quite hardy and fruit freely in all sections of the Coast and in the Southern States, and as far north as Washington, D. C.

CAROB TREE (*Ceretonia siliqua*)

The saccharine seed-pods are of value as food for horses, cattle and hogs. A fine tree for dry situations, doing exceptionally well in the southern part of this State, near the coast. Trees when planted in the interior valleys must be protected during the winter months for several years otherwise they are liable to be killed to the ground should there be any freezing weather. A fine avenue tree.

	EACH	10
Balled.....	4 to 6 ft. \$1 50	\$12 50
Balled.....	3 to 4 ft. 1 25	10 00
Balled.....	2 to 3 ft. 1 00	7 50
In pots.....	1½ to 2 ft. 50	4 00

ROEDING'S PRACTICAL PLANTERS GUIDE

How and When to Plant and Prune. The result of thirty-two years experience in California Horticulture.

As a part of our service plan this book is issued primarily for the benefit of our customers, for the help and guidance of those who plant or have planted. The information given is "boiled down" for the busy man to read and grasp quickly. Free upon request.

AVOCADO
Alligator Pear

A tropical or subtropical pear-shaped or spherical fruit, of great food value, which will undoubtedly become one of the leading commercial fruits of California, as all who have tested it so far are enthusiastic in its praise as an income producer.

Recent experiments have demonstrated that this highly nutritious, nutty flavored fruit may be grown wherever the Orange thrives but commercially they should not be planted where the temperature goes below 28 degrees fahrenheit.

Budded Varieties

	EACH	10
Boxed.....4 to 6 ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00
Boxed.....3 to 4 ft.	3 00	25 00
Boxed.....2 to 3 ft.	2 50	20 00

Except Lyon.

Ganter. A greenish, thin-skinned variety of oblong oval shape. A good sort for garden planting, being a uniform, prolific bearer of fine-flavored fruit from 3 to 4 inches long, ripening in the late fall.

Harman. An extra hardy pear-shaped, thin-skinned variety, ripening in early winter, having a smooth, rich, nutty flavor. Tree an upright, uniform grower, bearing purple fruits weighing slightly over one-half pound.

Meserve. A round, slightly pear-shaped, thick-skinned variety of greenish color, weighing about one pound, with a tight seed, which, together with its rich, buttery flavor, makes it one of the best for commercial planting. Ripens April to June.

Northrop. Purple, thin-skinned, medium size; pear-shaped; rich flavor. Tree very hardy and vigorous. Yields two crops a year. September to November.

Taft. A pyriform green thick-skinned variety weighing about a pound and ripening in midsummer, with a fine velvety rich flavor. Tree a good, uniform grower, very ornamental.

Lyon. Fruit large, pear shaped. Surface rough. Rich green color, skin moderately thick. Flesh cream-colored, free from fiber, flavor rich and nutty. Very precocious—some trees bearing in second year. Heavy bearer, recognized by many as the leading Avocado.

	EACH	10
Boxed, 3 to 4 ft.	\$5 00	\$40 00

Seedlings

	EACH	10
Balled.....4 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
Balled.....3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00



Avocado—A Highly Nutritious Fruit Now Fruiting in Many Sections of California.

CHERIMOYER (Anona cherimolia)
Custard Apple

Produces fruit in great abundance, the flesh of which has the consistency of ice cream, with a custard flavoring. Will not stand much cold.

Potted.....	EACH	\$0 50
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ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES

Bears an abundance of oval-shaped fruits of deep orange-red, which make an excellent jelly.

	EACH	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	
3 to 4 ft.	60	

FEIJOA SELLOWIANA

Fruit 2½ inches long by 2 inches across. Flesh thick, white, pulpy and watery, with a sugary taste resembling the pineapple and guava, and with a strong, agreeable odor. Very hardy.

	EACH	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	10 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50

GUAVAS

More of a shrub than a tree. Very ornamental on account of their glossy foliage, abundant flowers and showy edible fruit. All varieties are tender and will not thrive in localities where it becomes very cold in the winter months.

	EACH	10
Pot-grown.....2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
*Pear or Lemon Guava.	Grows to be a large shrub. Should be planted only in favored localities, as it is tender; fruit pear-shaped, yellowish; prized for jellies and jams.	
*Strawberry Guava.	Shrub or small tree, producing fruit of a fine deep claret color, with strawberry-like flavor.	
Yellow Strawberry.	Large and finer flavored than the common strawberry guava otherwise very similar.	

HOVENIA DULCIS

A small, round-headed tree, with handsome shining foliage and small, greenish flowers, succeeded by small, sweet, aromatic fruits with reddish flesh.

	EACH	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	10 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00

JUJUBE (Chinese Date Plum)

Beautiful ornamental tree, with bright, glossy green, locust-like foliage. The pulp of the fruit is of a gingerbread color, having a pleasant, agreeable flavor. Ripens in October.

	EACH	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 60	
3 to 4 ft.	1 25	
1 to 6 ft.	1 50	

LOQUAT

A beautiful evergreen shrub or tree attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, bearing pear-shaped fruit of a pleasant acidulous flavor and of lemon-yellow color.

Budded Varieties

	EACH	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50
*Advance.	Very large; deep lemon-yellow; flesh firm, juicy, sweet. One of the best.	
*Champagne.	A large midseason variety similar to Advance; bunches large and fruit sufficiently far apart in clusters to permit full development.	
Early Red.	Earliest variety grown; highly recommended for Southern California planting.	
*Premier.	Fruit large; lemon-yellow; flesh melting, juicy and sweet; seeds small.	

Seedlings

	EACH	10
Balled.....6 to 8 ft.	\$2 00	\$15 00
Balled.....4 to 6 ft.	1 50	12 50
Balled.....3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50
Pot-grown.....2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00

GRAPES

Our stock of vines is very complete and are grown on new land, causing them to have a fine, vigorous root system.

Located in the heart of the grape growing section of California, our nurseries have produced millions of the vines now bearing the enormous tonnage of grapes harvested each year. We shall continue to grow and sell the high quality, fine rooted vines, for which we have established a reputation in the past. Place your orders early and have stock reserved, and depend upon us to do our part in sending Roeding quality vines.

The vines will be supplied as follows: 500 at the 1,000 rate, where this rate is quoted, in not less than 50 of any one variety; 50 at the 100 rate, in not less than 10 of a variety. In small lots of one or two of a kind, the 10 rate will apply, except in quantities of less than five vines, when the single rate will be charged.

Special Grape Collections on Inside Front Cover

Foreign Table Grapes of Very Recent Introduction

	EACH	10	100
Price.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

A few years ago we introduced a number of new varieties of grapes from France. It is only recently that we have observed these varieties sufficiently to feel at liberty to offer them for sale. They have been carefully tested in our trial grounds and their value has been fully determined. Our descriptions and recommendations are made from actual observation for several years.

Angulato. A very handsome grape, bluish black, large size, oval. Bunch large, closely set; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and crackling. A good table and market sort. Aug.

Assouad Zeine. A fine, showy grape of excellent quality. Bunches loose; berries large and elongated; color dark red. One of the best of the new introductions. Aug.

Black Monukka. A black seedless grape, similar in size and quality to the well-known Thompson Seedless. Bunches loose; berries deep black and of even size. Extra fine quality. Introduced from India. Aug.

Buckland Sweetwater. A splendid English variety, exclusively grown for table use; bunch medium, compact; berries medium juicy; fine yellow skin when ripe. Aug.

Dronkane. As a late shipping grape this sort has qualities which will cause it to be in great demand in the interior valleys. Bunches are very large, berries are oval-shaped, compactly set on the clusters. Berries of a metallic red, very firm and highly flavored. Nov.

Gradiska. For home use this is a desirable variety. The bunches are large, heavily shouldered; berries large, greenish white and of excellent flavor. A fine trellis grape and a valuable dessert fruit. Sept.

***Gros Guillaume.** Among the grapes of recent introduction this of the black type is the show fruit of them all. Bunches are of medium size, but berries are as large as Damson



Dattier de Beyrouth—New But Thoroughly Tested and Now Planted Very Extensively. See Page 23.

Plums, with a coloring when used for table decoration that makes them look as if molded in wax. Flavor the very best. Ripe in early September, but keep well until the middle of October. Enormous producers. Vines should be cane-pruned. Suitable for trellising.

***Joannenc or Lignan.** Ripe with us July 1. Much earlier and a far better grape than the White Sweetwater. Bunch medium; berries compact, medium; flesh sweet and juicy; golden yellow when ripe.

Maraville de Malaga. It is no exaggeration to say that this Grape with its remarkable coloring of deep red intermingled with blue, as it reaches maturity, with its firmness, unusual delicious flavor, excellent keeping qualities, will always command a position which will be accorded to comparatively few of the late Grapes. Bunches long and loose, berries large conical, oval. October.

***Ohanes d'Almeria.** Bunch above average. Berries are a beautiful golden color; fine flavor; good shipper. This variety is imported from Spain in cork dust. Nov.

***Olivette Blanche.** As this variety does not ripen until October, it is adapted only to warm climates. The grape is large, fully 2 inches long, never too close; berries long, olive-shaped, greenish amber, slightly brown on side exposed to sun; crisp, firm, with a neutral flavor. Vine very abundantly furnished with foliage and not only produces heavily, but is a vigorous grower. As a market grape and for trellising it is sure to take a prominent place.

***Olivette de Vendemian.** This grape bears a very close resemblance to the Almeria so extensively exported from Spain, packed in cork dust, with several important exceptions. Vine stronger grower; bunches and berries larger. In every way a better grape and somewhat earlier in ripening. Oct.

Roeding Improved Thompson Seedless. This is a sport of the well-known Thompson Seedless. Berries are twice as large. The vine is a very strong grower, but the canes are heavier and more closely jointed. The leaves are identical with the parent with the exception that they have much heavier texture. We have propagated this variety for several years and know it comes true to the type. It is worthy of a trial and we can recommend it particularly as an arbor grape.



Olivette Blanche—New Late Grape.

General Collection

Foreign Grapes

For Table and Shipping

	EACH	10	100	1000
Price.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$3 00	\$20 00

Except Dattier de Beyrouth.

***Black Cornichon (Red Cornichon.)** Bunches long, berries long; skin thick and dark; flesh firm, good flavor; good shipper. Oct.

Black Ferrera. Large, black with violet bloom. Flesh sweet. Valuable for shipping. Late Sept.

***Black Hamburg (Frankenthal.)** Large; round; coal-black; flesh sweet and juicy. The famous English table grape. An immense bearer. Late Sept.

***Emperor.** Large; oblong; deep rose; one of the most profitable market grapes. Withstands rain better than any other variety. Vine strong grower, heavy bearer. Nov.

***Flame Tokay.** Large; pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet. Commands a good price in Eastern markets. Sept.

***Malaga.** Very large; oval; yellowish green; fleshy; one of the best shipping grapes. Immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil. Makes good second-quality raisin. Aug.

***Dattier de Beyrouth (Rosaki).** Introduced from Europe. Bunches large, only slightly shouldered; berries loose, never compact. Berries very large; quite oval in form, of a beautiful golden amber and covered with a whitish bloom; very fleshy; juicy and sweet, with little or no acidity. Its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. Makes a very fine raisin. Aug.

	EACH	10	100	1000
On own root.....	\$0 25	\$1 50	\$4 00	\$20 00

Rare Foreign Grapes

For Table and Shipping

	EACH	10	100	1000
Price.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$5 00	\$30 00

***Black Morocco.** Very large; black; flesh firm, juicy, sweet and crackling. Nov.

Chasselas Ciotat. Bunches small, compact; fruit greenish-white, small, juicy; leaves lacinated. Ripe about Aug. 1.

Chasselas de Fontainebleau (White Sweetwater.) Medium size; round; greenish yellow; pulp juicy, sweet. Late July.

***Golden Champion.** Golden yellow; large; round; flesh juicy; a fine table grape. Aug.

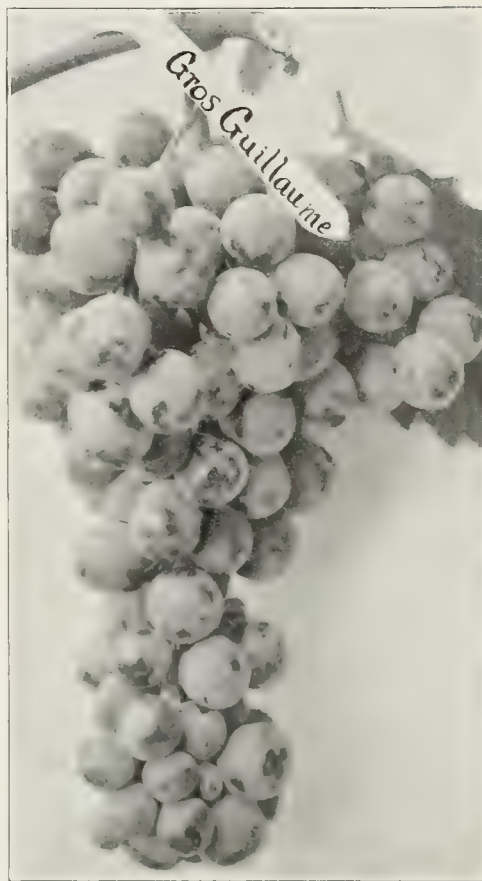
***Gros Colman.** As large as Damson Plums; skin thin; dark; covered with bloom; flesh firm, with a pleasant vinous flavor. Nov.

Rose of Peru. Large; fruit round; highly esteemed as a market variety. Oct.

Sabal Kanski. Large; coppery red; bunches often weigh 8 pounds. Sept.



Gros Colman,
Large
Black Grape.



Gros Guillaume—Berries Black, Large as Damson Plums
See Page 22.

Foreign Wine Grapes

	EACH	10	100	1000
Price.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$15 00

***Alicante Bouschet.** Red; gives a very superior wine; bright in color. Sept.

Black Malvoise. Bunches large and long; berries large, black, oval. An excellent table grape and a valuable wine variety. Sept.

***Burger.** German; produces a light, white wine of excellent quality. Sept.

***Carignan.** Medium, slightly oblong; makes a superior type of red wine. Vine a fine grower and abundant bearer. Sept.

***Fehér Zagos.** Very productive in sandy soils; greenish; a valuable sherry grape. A good grape for interior valleys. Sept.

***Grenache.** Heavy producer in the interior; makes an excellent claret. Always in good demand at the wineries. Sept.

Mission. Berries medium, round, purple-black, sweet and delicious. Sept.

***Petit Syrah (Serine).** Medium; black; one of the best of the claret types. Sept.

***Zinfandel.** Round; dark purple; most extensively planted in California for claret. Sept.

Raisin Grapes

***Muscat.** The variety so extensively planted for raisins. Fine for table and wine. Sept.

	EACH	10	100	1000
Price.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$16 00

***Sultana.** Small; amber colored; seedless; makes fine seedless raisins. Aug.

	EACH	10	100	1000
Price.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$2 50	\$18 00

***Sultanina Rosea.** Identical with the well-known Thompson Seedless in everything except color. The berries are oval; medium in size and vary in color from a violet-rose to a deep coppery red; loose in cluster. Early Aug.

	EACH	10	100
Price.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$10 00

***Thompson's Seedless (Sultanina Blanche).** Very large; greenish yellow; firm; oval, seedless; prized for shipping and raisins. Aug.

	EACH	10	100	1000
Price.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$18 00

GRAPES—Continued on Page 24.

GRAPES -Continued

***Zante Currant (Black Corinth).** (Own roots and grafted.) Bunches medium; berries small, seedless; skin thin; black; blue bloom; this is the variety producing the currant of commerce and imported from Greece under the name "Zante Currant." Aug

	EACH	10
Price.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

American Grapes

	EACH	10	100
Price.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00

Except Campbell's Early

***Agawam.** One of the best red varieties; large; pulp tender; sweet. Aug.

Catawba. Coppery red, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous and rich. Sept.

***Concord.** Bunch and berry very large; blueblack; sweet, pulpy, tender. Aug.

Isabella. Berries black; oval; juicy, sweet, with distinct musky flavor. An immense bearer and valuable market variety. Sept.

***Moore Early.** Very large; black, resembling Concord; ten days earlier. Aug.

Niagara. Pale yellow; flesh tender, sweet; one of the best whites. Sept.

Pierce (Isabella Regia). Of extraordinary size; exceedingly sweet. Cannot be surpassed by any of the American varieties. Late Sept.

Worden. Bunch and berry large; black; compact; handsome; fine table grape. Aug.

Campbell Early. Extremely early. Bunch and berry large and glossy black, with blue bloom; very sweet and juicy. Aug.

	EACH	10	100	1000
Price.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$65 00

Foreign Wine and Table Grapes**Grafted on Phylloxera-Resistant Roots**

	EACH	10	100	1000
Price.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$10 00	\$80 00

Grafted on Aramon X Rupestris Ganzin No. 1.
Muscat Zante Currant

Grafted on Mourvedre X Rupestris 1202.
Maraville de Malaga Pierce

Grafted on Rupestris St. George.
Black Hamburg Pierce
Flame Tokay Thompson's Seedless
Malaga Zinfandel

Grafted on Solonis X Riparia 1616
Muscat

Grafted on Riparia X Rupestris 3309
Muscat

Grafted on Riparia X Rupestris 101-14
Malaga



Superlative Raspberry—A Continual Bearer—Large, Red

Phylloxera-Resistant Grapes

These vines are all well established and have a fine root-system. They can be bench-grafted and planted in vineyard form, or in nursery rows this season.

	EACH	10	100	1000
Aramon X Rupestris Ganzin No. 1	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$6 00	\$30 00
Mourvedre X Rupestris 1202	25	2 00	4 00	25 00
Riparia X Rupestris 3306 ..	20	1 00	3 00	18 00
Rupestris St. George	20	1 00	3 00	18 00

SMALL FRUITS

Too few small fruit plants are to be found in the home garden. No farm or city lot should be without the blackberry, loganberry, raspberry and other small fruit vines. This is a practical way to lower the cost of living and at the same time make life pleasanter and worth while.

LOGANBERRY

Fruit is 1¼ inch long, dark red; as large as the largest blackberry and partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and raspberry; excellent for table, eaten raw or stewed; makes a fine jelly or jam. Ripe in May.

	EACH	10	100	1000
Tips.....	\$0 15	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$30 00

MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY

Supposed to be a cross between the wild blackberry of California and the Crandall's Early. Deep red; enormously productive and exceedingly early; fruit enormous size.

	EACH	10	100	1000
Tips.....	\$0 15	\$0 75	\$5 00	\$40 00

HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY

Imported originally from the Himalaya Mountains. It is a remarkable grower, canes growing 40 feet in a single season; an enormous bearer, a good shipper; berry round; very few seeds and with almost no core. June to late fall.

	EACH	10	100
Tips.....	\$0 20	\$1 00	\$5 00

PHENOMENAL BERRY

Berries in clusters of from 5 to 10 and somewhat larger than the Loganberry, to which it has a close resemblance.

	EACH	10	100
Tips.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$6 00

BLACKBERRY

	EACH	10	100	1000
1 year.....	\$0 15	\$0 75	\$3 00	\$25 00
* Erie. Largest size; coal-black. Excellent quality; very productive and very hardy.				

Evergreen. Large; black; sweet. Berries large, sweet and delicious. A very good variety. July to November.

Lawton. Large; ripens late; very productive. Thoroughly tested and well-known. A dependable variety.

DEWBERRY

	EACH	10	100	1000
Tips.....	\$0 15	\$0 75	\$3 00	\$20 00

***Gardena.** Large; glossy black; delicious; heavy bearer. Middle of May.

Lucretia. Very large; glossy black; luscious. Dense foliage. May 1.

RASPBERRY

	EACH	10	100	1000
1 year.....	\$0 15	\$0 75	\$3 00	\$25 00

Except Superlative.

***Cuthbert.** Large; rich crimson; good shipper.

Golden Queen. Large; golden yellow; fine quality.

***Gregg.** Standard blackcap; productive and hardy; seeds large; best shipper.

***Superlative.** New. Large; red; conical; a great improvement over all other varieties of raspberries. It is a continual bearer and is worthy of general cultivation.

	EACH	10	100
Tips.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00

GOOSEBERRIES

In the mountains at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and anywhere in the coast regions, the gooseberry thrives and produces an abundance of fruit.

	EACH	10	100
1 year.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
*Downing. Good size; whitish green; good.			
*Oregon Champion. Very large; brownish red.			
*Smith's Improved. Quite large; light green.			

STRAWBERRIES

	10	100	1000
Plants.....	\$0 25	\$1 00	\$5 00
Except Banner.			
*Brandywine. Large; roundish; conical; flesh firm; a valuable medium to late variety.			
Dollar. The popular berry of the Florin and Watsonville districts. Staminate, exceedingly prolific. Berries good size, dark-red color.			
*Jessie. Large; handsome; roundish; conical; dark red; plant vigorous and productive.			
*Marshall. Very large; dark rich crimson; quality good; firm.			
*Banner or New Oregon. Recently introduced. Brings highest price in San Francisco markets. A very satisfactory marketing sort. Berries look bright, fresh and attractive. Large, firm, rich dark red. Flavor rich, delicious, sweet. Ripens early and continues bearing until late in the season.			
Plants.....	\$0 50	\$2 00	\$10 00



Perfection Currant—A Valuable, Large Currant.

CURRENTS

	EACH	10	100
1 year.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
Except Crandall's Black and Perfection.			

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

Distance	Square Method	Equilateral Trian. Method
4 feet apart each way.....	2,722	3,143
5 feet apart each way.....	1,712	2,011
6 feet apart each way.....	1,210	1,397
7 feet apart each way.....	888	1,025
8 feet apart each way.....	680	785
9 feet apart each way.....	537	620
10 feet apart each way.....	435	502
12 feet apart each way.....	302	348
14 feet apart each way.....	222	256
15 feet apart each way.....	193	222
16 feet apart each way.....	170	196
18 feet apart each way.....	134	154
20 feet apart each way.....	108	125
25 feet apart each way.....	69	79
30 feet apart each way.....	48	55
35 feet apart each way.....	35	40
40 feet apart each way.....	27	31

Equilateral Triangle Method.—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

Cherry. Very large; deep red.

*Fay's Promise. Bright red; very sweet.

*White Grape. Large; yellowish white.

*Crandall's Black. The only variety which will grow in the hot interior valleys; deep black; very large.

	EACH	10	100
1 year.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00

*Perfection. New. Large, bright red; rich sub-acid flavor; plenty of pulp and few seeds. A very heavy bearer.

	EACH	10	
1 year.....	\$0 40	\$3 00	

VEGETABLES AND ESCULENT ROOTS

ASPARAGUS

	10	100	1000
Roots.....	\$0 50	\$1 50	\$10 00
Conover's Colossal. A standard kind of first quality; tender and highly flavored.			
Palmetto. A valuable variety, producing enormous and delicious sprouts.			

ARTICHOKE

Globe. Plant presents a very tropical appearance and is therefore a valuable addition to any garden. Flower-buds should be cut off as soon as they are well formed and before the scales open, otherwise they are tough and tasteless. Never allow flowers to mature, as plants will dwindle down and die.

	EACH	10	100
Plants.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE

Tubers form in the winter after top dies down. Average crop twenty tons to the acre. As a winter food for hogs has few equals. The French people prize this artichoke very highly and have many methods of cooking it.

White. Resembles a potato more than an artichoke, having shallower eyes, much smoother skin than the preceding.

	5 lbs.	100 lbs.
Tubers.....	\$1 00	\$5 00

RHUBARB

Burbank's Crimson Winter. Pale, greenish crimson; especially adapted to the long seasons of California.

	EACH	10	100
Roots.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00

Burbank's Giant Crimson Winter. A robust grower and prolific producer of mammoth stalks, three times the size of the older sort; thrives amazingly during the winter months; of fine flavor.

	EACH	10	100
Roots.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00

Myatt's Linnaeus. Large; early; tender and fine.

	EACH	10	100
Roots.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00

HOP ROOT

Climbing vines valuable for ornament and yielding the hops used by brewers. The male plant is not necessary except where the hop is planted commercially.

	EACH	10	
Male.....	\$0 20		
Female.....		10	\$0 75

PLANTING DISTANCES

	Distance apart each way
Standard Apples.....	25 to 30 feet
Standard Pears.....	20 to 24 feet
Strong-growing Cherries.....	24 to 30 feet
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 to 20 feet
Standard Plums and Prunes.....	20 to 24 feet
Peaches and Nectarines.....	20 to 24 feet
Apricots.....	24 to 30 feet
Figs.....	25 to 35 feet
Olives.....	30 to 35 feet
Citrus Trees.....	22 to 30 feet
Walnuts.....	40 to 50 feet
Almonds.....	24 to 30 feet
Grapes.....	6x6, 6x12 and 8x10 feet

Square Method.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

LANDSCAPING SERVICE

LET OUR EXPERIENCE INSURE
SATISFACTORY PLANTING

A FEW years ago the landscaping of grounds around the home in city or country—was considered an expense which few people could afford. This condition has changed; few people there are who do not know that the beautification of grounds around the home is an investment **AND NOT AN EXPENSE**—knowing that the value of the property is thereby greatly increased to say nothing of the pleasure and satisfaction of home-like, restful surroundings.

By all means the planting of grounds should be done as soon the house is built so that the complete effect is soon realized.

This planting need not be elaborate; on the contrary in many cases it should be quite simple. A few plants tastefully arranged will add more beauty to the home than a large amount improperly arranged. Over-planting is not tasteful and we do not resort to this plan to sell our stock but attempt to give honest advice so that your place in after years may be a credit to you and the Fancher Creek Nurseries.

OUR FREE SERVICE PLAN.—Service is becoming a great factor in every business. The nursery business is no exception. We have realized this for some time. Many people who have both small and large places to improve are at a loss in many cases as to the plan to follow in laying out their grounds and also in the selection of the trees, plants and shrubs which will, as their place grows older, add to its beauty.

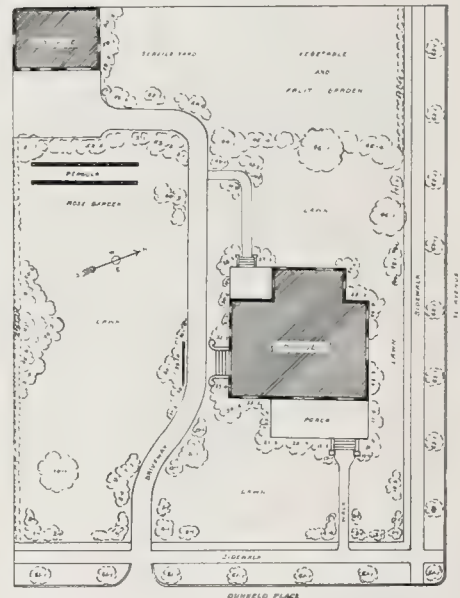
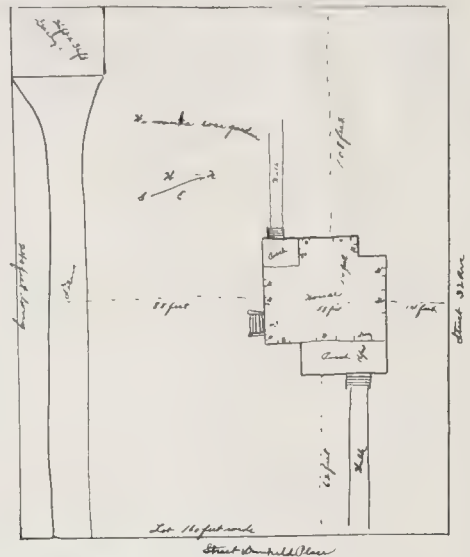
In order to assist our customers and friends to overcome this difficulty, we have devised a plan of procedure which, in our opinion, will relieve them of much of the difficulty that is generally experienced. Simply send us a pencil sketch on a scale of ten feet to one inch, showing the location of your buildings, walks and drives. To assist you in this outline we will, on application, mail you our **SKETCH PLAN CROSS-SECTION BLANK**. Mail the sketch to us and our Landscape Department will send you a rough outline and recommendation for planting. No charge is made for this service.

COMPLETE PLANS.—If a blue-print and complete drawing is wanted, or a personal visit is desired, a reasonable charge is made for such service, consistent with value of service rendered. We shall be glad to give an estimate for such services.

OUR SERVICE COVERS special plans for

Home Grounds	Cemeteries	School Grounds
Parks	Ranches	Colony Development
Sub-divisions	Street Planting	Town and City Plans

Address our Landscape Department for any further information desired. Get started early on your landscape problem. **WRITE NOW.**



Upper—A sample sketch sent to us by one of our customers.

Lower—The same sketch drawn by our Landscape Department.



Trees and Plants Around These Homes Recently Supplied by the Fancher Creek Nurseries.

Ornamental Department

That this book may be plain to our customers not familiar with botanical names, we have used the common name of all varieties except where the botanical name is more generally used.

After the common name, where used, we follow with the botanical name and these names are cross indexed (see last page) for the convenience of all customers.

Where the height is given it has reference to the height the tree or plant finally attains under normal conditions.

The nativity is given as nearly as known but in some instances this can be given only in a general way.

Space will not permit us to give more than a very brief description of ornamentals in this catalogue. Further descriptions will be supplied upon request. We shall be pleased to quote special prices on larger grades of deciduous trees than those quoted in this list. Before shipping these large trees, we invariably cut them back to 10 feet and shorten in the side branches for the purpose of saving freight charges. When these trees are planted, cut them down to within 8 feet of the ground, shortening lateral branches, to six inches from the stem of the tree and thin out if too many. To such customers as desire to purchase ornamentals in large quantities, we would esteem it a favor if they would send us a list of their requirements for special quotations.

DECIDUOUS TREES

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN. (*Acacia nemu*. Constantinople *Acacia*.) Asia. 40 to 50 feet. A handsome shade and avenue tree; fine, feathery foliage; highly adapted to California. Very hardy and when covered with its mass of pink feathery flowers in the early summer months, presents a beautiful appearance.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	8 00
6 to 8 ft.	80	6 00

ALMOND, Double White, (*Amygdalus davidiana alba*). Europe, 15 feet. First tree to bloom in the spring. Double white flowers appearing before the leaves. Very hardy.

Double Pink, (*A. davidiana rubra*). Red flowers; very double.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 00

APRICOT, JAPANESE (*Prunus mume*). 15 feet. A tree of dwarf habit, sending out long, pendulous branches. The small, double flowers make their appearance in February before there is any sign of foliage. This tree is worthy of extensive cultivation.

Varieties, red and white.	EACH	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00

ASH (*Fraxinus*). Important forest trees; valuable for avenues and parks; forming tall, broad-headed trees. The wood is very valuable for the manufacture of carriages, tools, and for interior finish. Well adapted to California soils and climate.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

American White (*Fraxinus americana*). 120 feet. Magnificent avenue tree with broad, round head and dense bluish-green foliage.

Arizona (*F. velutina*). 40 feet. Southwestern U. S. Particularly recommendable for Alkaline Soil and in Arid regions. Thrives in Southwest Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

European (*F. excelsior*). 120 feet. Beautiful rapid-growing tree with dark green leaves and black buds.

BALD CYPRESS (*Taxodium distichum*). Southern U. S. 100 feet. A deciduous coniferous tree, of slender habit. Trunk straight and tapering. Foliage similar to Redwood. Does well in California. A fine avenue tree. Very desirable for a high hedge.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
4 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50

BEECH (*Fagus*). Among the most beautiful of deciduous trees, with rich, glossy foliage. Do best in a cool, damp climate.

European (*F. sylvatica*). 80 feet. Compact head with foliage of deep, dark, glossy green.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	

Purple-leaved (*F. sylvatica purpurea*). 80 feet. A most beautiful tree with deep purple foliage in spring, changing to crimson in fall.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$2 50	

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE. (*Betula alba*). 80 feet. A rapid-growing tree with silvery white bark, and slender, drooping branches. Thrives in poor soils.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
4 to 6 ft.	75	6 00

BIRD CHERRY (*Cerasus padus*). Europe and Asia. 50 feet. Wide-spreading tree with long racemes of white flowers in spring and bearing a small black fruit, resembling wild cherries. Thrives well in the interior valleys.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 6 ft.	60	5 00

CATALPA. Highly ornamental trees with large, bright green heart shaped leaves and beautiful white or yellowish flowers in large showy clusters, followed by long slender seed pods. The wood is very durable in the soil, and valued for fence posts and railway ties. They are tropical looking trees and adapt themselves to almost any soil.

	EACH	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 10 ft.	60	5 00
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00

Except BUNGEI.

CATALPA—Continued Page 28



Acacia—Albizzia julibrissin—a Truly Beautiful Avenue Flowering Tree.

CATALPA—Continued

Common (*C. bignonioides*). South U. S., 50 feet. A rapid-growing, spreading, irregular tree, with large, heart-shaped leaves; flowers fragrant, white and purple, hanging in clusters.

Japan (*C. kaempferi*). Somewhat dwarf in habit, with glossy green leaves. Flowers cream-colored, speckled with purple and yellow; very fragrant.

Western (*C. speciosa*). Eastern U. S., 100 feet. Rapid grower; most desirable where quick effects are desired.

Chinese (*C. bungei*). 15 feet. A remarkable species, forming a dense, round, umbrella-like head. Makes a beautiful tree when grafted or budded on a high stem; extensively used in formal gardening. EACH \$2 00
6 to 8 ft.

COTTONWOOD (*Populus fremontii*). California. 70 feet. Very rapid growing tree with a spreading head. A splendid tree for quick shade. EACH 10

10 to 12 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
8 to 10 ft.	60	5 00
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00

Purple-leaved (*U. scabra atropurpurea*). 60 feet. Leaves rich purple when young, changing to dark green when older.

Variegated (*U. campestris argenteo variegata*). 80 feet. Tree a rapid and erect grower. Large leaves, spotted with silver.

EMPRESS TREE, (*Paulownia imperialis*). Japan. 40 feet. A rapid, growing tropical looking tree, with enormous, round leaves; produces large clusters of purple, trumpet-shaped flowers in the spring. If the tree is cut down to the ground each winter, new suckers will shoot up from fifteen to twenty feet high, with leaves of immense size and splendid tropical effect. Grows best in deep moist soils. EACH \$1 50
10 to 12 ft.

8 to 10 ft. 1 25

FALSE WALNUT (*Pterocarya stenoptera*). China. 60 feet. A grand shade tree, with spreading branches and compound foliage. Fruits light green, in pendulous clusters, 12 to 15 inches long. EACH 10

8 to 10 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	8 00

FRINGE TREE (*Chionanthus virginica*). North America. 30 feet. A small tree with large dark green foliage and loose panicles of pure white flowers in April. EACH 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00

HACKBERRY AMERICAN NETTLE TREE (*Celtis occidentalis*). 120 feet. A rare tree of large growth, with numerous slender branches; thick, rough bark; apple-like foliage; produces



Catalpa speciosa—A Rapid Growing Tropical Appearing Tree. Valuable for Timber.

ELM (*Ulmus*) Stand in the first-rank among American trees; grow rapidly; are long-lived, of very graceful spreading habit, and not over particular as to soil. Our trees are all budded or grafted insuring uniformity of leaf form and habit, making them particularly desirable for avenues and for specimen planting. EACH 10 100

12 to 15 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 00	8 00
8 to 10 ft.	80	7 00
6 to 8 ft.	70	6 00

American White (*U. americana*). Eastern U. S., 120 feet. A magnificent large tree, with drooping, spreading branches. One of the grandest of our native forest trees; requires moist soils.

Clemmeri. 40 feet. Of moderate growth, with narrow, pyramidal head. A very popular avenue tree.

Cork Bark (*U. campestris suberosa*). 80 feet. Very desirable for streets and avenues; young branches very corky.

French (*U. campestris latifolia*). 100 feet. An erect tree of rapid, compact growth, with dark green foliage. Very extensively used for avenue planting.

Golden English (*U. campestris aurea*). 30 feet. Foliage of a uniform bronzy gold color.

Huntingdon (*U. scabra vegeta*). 100 feet. Very erect habit; bark smooth; large leaves, one of the finest specimen and avenue trees. Especially suited for interior valleys.

Monumental (*U. campestris monumentalis*). 25 feet. Dwarf variety, forming a straight and dense column.

Nettle-leaved (*U. montana crispa*). 20 feet. Dwarf growing, with long, undulating leaves.

a small edible berry of an orange red color, when ripe. A desirable tree for street planting. Does splendidly in the San Joaquin Valley.

European Nettle Tree (*C. australis*). 60 feet. A valuable ornamental tree, with slender branches, leaves like the elm. Produces long, dark-purple, sweet fruits in the fall. Worthy of attention on account of its rare beauty and its adaptability to many soils and various climatic conditions. EACH 10

4 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00

HONEY LOCUST, COMMON (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). Eastern U. S., 70 feet. Very ornamental tree, with pinnate, glossy green foliage; greenish flowers and striking bean-like pods in fall. Thrive well in all parts of California and deserve wide planting. EACH 10

10 to 12 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00

Japanese (*G. japonica*). 70 feet. A native of Japan. Its numerous spiny branches, dark lustrous green compound leaves and its long, flat twisted pods, combine to make it very effective whether planted singly or in groups. EACH 10

8 to 10 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00

Thornless (*G. triacanthos inermis*). 50 feet. Very similar to the common variety, but not as strong a grower and practically without thorns. EACH

10 to 12 ft.	\$1 50
8 to 10 ft.	1 25

HOP TREE (*Ptelea trifoliata*). Eastern U. S. 25 feet. A small tree, with short, spreading branches and glossy green foliage. Flowers small, greenish white, followed in the fall by wafer-like fruits. EACH 10
8 to 10 ft. \$1 00 \$7 50
6 to 8 ft. 75 6 00

HORSE CHESTNUT (*California Buckeye*) (*Aesculus californica*). 20 feet. Handsome native tree or large shrub. Usually very symmetrical and round-headed. Leaves deep green. Flowers white or pale rose color, pods smooth. EACH 10

Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. \$0 50

JUDAS TREE (*Cercis*). Striking ornamental trees loaded with a mass of pea-shaped, pink blossoms in early spring, before the leaves appear. Pods remain all summer, very ornamental. EACH 10

8 to 10 ft. \$1 00
6 to 8 ft. 75 \$6 00
4 to 6 ft. 60 5 00

American or Red Bud (*C. canadensis*). United States. 20 feet. A medium sized tree, with perfect heart-shaped leaves. It derives its name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish-purple flowers with which it is covered in the early spring before the foliage appears; a very fine ornamental tree, thrives well in this valley.

White Flowering (*C. siliquastrum album*). S. Europe. 30 feet. Tree of the same habit as the above, but flowers are pure white.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*Gymnocladus canadensis*). Eastern U. S. 60 feet. An ornamental, hardy tree with rough bark, blunt, cane-like branches and white, fragrant flowers followed by pods which persist all winter. EACH 10

4 to 6 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft. 50 4 00

LINDEN OR BASSWOOD (*Tilia americana*). 60 feet. A rapid growing, large sized tree; forming a broad round-topped crown; leaves broadly oval, dark green above and pale green beneath; flowers creamy white and very fragrant. Suitable for avenues, lawns or parks. Ranks high as a source of honey for bees. Suitable for coast climate. EACH 10

8 to 10 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00
6 to 8 ft. 1 00 7 50

European or Lime Tree (*T. europaea*). 90 feet. A very fine, pyramidal tree, with symmetrical round-topped crown, leaves obliquely heart-shaped, bright green, fading in autumn to tones of yellow and brown; a handsome street or avenue tree. EACH 10

6 to 8 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
4 to 6 ft. 60 5 00

LOCUST (*Robinia pseudacacia*). Eastern U. S. Adapt themselves to almost any soil conditions. Wood of the larger growing varieties is very hard and durable; valuable for posts and railroad ties. Varieties bloom from early spring till summer. EACH 10 100

12 to 15 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00 \$75 00
10 to 12 ft. 1 00 7 50 60 00
8 to 10 ft. 75 6 00 50 00
6 to 8 ft. 60 5 00 40 00

Except Pink Flowering and Rose Flowering.

Black (*R. pseudacacia*). 80 feet. A good timber tree of very rapid growth. Flowers white.

Ever-Flowering (*R. P. semperflorens*). 60 feet. Medium-growing variety, producing an abundance of white flowers all summer.

Thornless (*R. P. inermis*). 40 feet. Of medium growth, with large, dark green leaves; thornless.

Umbrella (*R. P. bessoniana*). 40 feet. The most ornamental locust, with compact, round head, making a fine shade tree; nearly thornless.

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF LOCUST

Pink-Flowering (*R. P. decaisneana*). 60 feet. A vigorous straggling grower with pink flowers; very ornamental.

Rose-Flowering (*R. hispida*). 12 feet. Dwarf-growing, bristling branches; beautiful rose-colored flowers appearing all summer. Extra fine for ornamentation among shrubbery. EACH 10

8 to 10 ft. \$1 25 \$10 00
6 to 8 ft. 1 00 7 50
4 to 6 ft. 75 6 00

MAIDENHAIR TREE, (*Salisburia adiantifolia*) (*Ginkgo*), 60 feet. A native of Japan and in its habit takes the characteristics of the conifer and deciduous tree. Where it does well, one of the grandest trees in cultivation. Foliage fern-like, yellowish green, curiously lobed, resembling maiden hair fern. EACH 10

4 to 6 ft. \$1 00
3 to 4 ft. 75

MAGNOLIA. These highly ornamental medium sized trees with their rich and brilliant foliage, and their lavish display of fragrant many hued flowers, are worthy of a place in every garden of any size. Planted in groups, their effect in the early spring with their brilliant colorings and their rich fragrance is grand beyond description. Striking flowering effects will repay additional expense for protecting until they reach their blooming period in hot dry climates as they are subject to sunburn.

Chinese White (*M. conspicua*), 20 feet. A very free bloomer with fragrant large, white flowers. EACH

1 to 1½ ft. \$1 00

Fragrant (*M. salicifolia*), Japan, 20 ft. Resembles Kobus but is a heavier bloomer with narrower leaves. It emits a sweet aromatic scent from the bark and wood as well as from the flowers. EACH

1 to 1½ ft. \$1 25

Japanese (*M. kobus*), 20 feet. Flowers white, reverse of petals light pink; very hardy. EACH

1 to 1½ ft. \$0 75

Starry (*M. stellata*), 12 feet. Dwarf species, producing starry-shaped pure white flowers. EACH

1 to 1½ ft. \$1 50

MAPLE (*Acer*). Valuable trees for street and park planting. The foliage assumes handsome autumnal tints. EACH 10 100

10 to 12 ft. \$1 00 \$7 50 \$60 00
8 to 10 ft. 75 6 00 50 00
6 to 8 ft. 60 5 00 40 00

Except Reitenbach and Schwedler's Purple.

See Special Price.

Ash-Leaved or Box Elder (*A. negundo*), California. 70 feet. A fine, rapid-growing avenue tree; withstands both cold and drought.

English Cork Bark (*A. campestre*), 60 feet. Stocky tree of compact habit with rough corky bark. A good variety for the interior.

Norway (*A. platanoides*), 100 feet. Large and handsome; deep green foliage and compact growth. A valuable tree for interior valleys.

Silver or Soft (*A. dasycarpum*), E. N. America, 120 feet. A large tree of rapid growth; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath. A favorite for streets and parks; grows well in interior valleys.

Sugar (*A. saccharum*), E. N. America, 100 feet. A fine shade tree; valuable for production of sugar and timber. Not suited to hot climates.

Sycamore (*A. pseudo-platanus*), Europe, 70 feet. A rapid, upright growing tree, with bright green foliage. Fine for streets and avenues, doing well in this valley.

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF MAPLE

Reitenbach's Purple (*A. platanoides reitenbachii*), Europe, 50 feet. Foliage a beautiful greenish red in the spring, changing to purple in mid-summer and to blood-red in the autumn.

Schwedler's Purple (*A. platanoides schwedleri*), 50 feet. A vigorous grower, with large, bronzy red leaves, and young shoots of same color. EACH

4 to 6 ft. \$1 00

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN, (*Sorbus aucuparia*), 60 feet. These very ornamental trees all have handsome foliage turning orange-red in the fall. White flowers followed by scarlet berries which often remain on the branches all winter. EACH

6 to 8 ft. \$1 00
4 to 6 ft. 75



Acer platanoides—Norway Maple. Handsome Compact Growing Park or Street Tree.

MULBERRY (Morus). Rapid, dense-growing trees; popular for planting in hog pastures and chicken yards. A few trees planted near a cherry orchard act as a protection from birds.

10 to 12 ft.	EACH	\$1 00
8 to 10 ft.	EACH	80

Except Persian and Chinese. See Special Price

Lick's American (M. rubra), 60 feet. Fruit large, black and of exquisite flavor; tree a strong, thrifty grower.

New American (M. rubra), 60 feet. A vigorous grower, with fine, large leaves and producing, large, black fruit.

Russian (M. alba tatarica), 50 feet. Of spreading habit and rapid growth. Valuable for timber. Used for windbreaks. A Russian variety of great hardiness.

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF MULBERRY

Persian (M. nigra), 25 feet. A slow-growing variety, producing large and fine fruit, equal in size to the Mammoth Blackberry; very productive.

4 to 6 ft.	EACH	\$0 75
3 to 4 ft.	EACH	60

Chinese (M. multicaulis), 30 feet. Strong growing small tree. Planted principally for silkworm culture.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
10 to 12 ft.	75	6 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	30 00



Populus balsamifera candicans.

Balm of Gilead Poplar—Rapid Growing Street Tree.
See Page 31.

OAK (Quercus). This grand family of trees noted for their great longevity comprises a vast assortment of varieties. Our selection consists of the very best sorts suited to the climatic conditions of California. Although of slow growth, they are desirable for planting as single specimens, also to bring out the best results in landscape effects planned on a large scale.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 6 ft.	60	5 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00

Except Valley or Weeping

English (Q. pedunculata), 100 feet. Of low, spreading growth; leaves dark green, fading to yellow and russet; brown in autumn.

Pin (Q. palustris), N. America, 50 feet. One of the most graceful and shapely trees for avenue planting.

Pyramidal (Q. pedunculata fastigiata), 80 feet. A handsome tree, with erect, pyramidal branches and deep, dark green foliage resembling Lombardy Poplar in habit.

Red American (Q. rubra), 80 feet. Of large size and rapid growth. A splendid specimen or avenue tree.

Scarlet (Q. coccinea), N. America, 50 feet. A rapid-growing, pyramidal tree; beautiful in the autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

Turkey (Q. cerris), S. Europe, 50 feet. A rapid, symmetrical grower; short, spreading branches, forming a broad, pyramidal head.

SPECIAL VARIETY OF OAK

Valley or Weeping Oak (Q. lobata), 100 feet. One of the great and striking trees of California, with wide-spreading and slender drooping branches. Grows most luxuriantly in open fertile valleys, giving the country a park-like appearance.

Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	EACH	\$0 50	\$4 00
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PAGODA TREE (Sophora japonica), 40 feet. A rare tree with dark green, compound leaves and creamy yellow, pea-shaped flowers. Thrives well in interior valleys. Flowers all summer; valuable where bees are kept.

8 to 10 ft.	EACH	\$0 75	\$6 00
6 to 8 ft.	EACH	60	5 00

PAPER MULBERRY (Broussonetia papyrifera), 40 feet. A fine tree for city streets; of rapid growth and forming a compact head. Remarkable for its cylindrical catkins, followed by round fruits covered with small red seeds not edible.

	EACH	10
12 to 15 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
10 to 12 ft.	1 25	10 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	7 50

PARASOL TREE (Sterculia platanifolia), Japan, 40 feet. A splendid, thrifty tree with large, maple-like leaves and greenish-white flowers, followed by curious pod-like fruits. A fine street or lawn tree.

4 to 6 ft.	EACH	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	EACH	50	4 00

PEACH, FLOWERING (Persica). They blossom in April, and the branches are covered with a mass of beautiful colored flowers, long before the leaves appear.

4 to 6 ft.	EACH	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	EACH	40	3 00

Blood-Leaved (P. vulgaris purpurea), 15 feet. Foliage of a deep, blood-red color.

Double Red-Flowered (P. vulgaris sanguinea plena), 15 feet. Flowers semi-double, bright red, superb.

Double Rose-Fringed (P. vulgaris rosea plena), 15 feet. Flowers double, fringed and rose-colored.

Double White (P. vulgaris alba plena), 15 feet. Flowers large, double, pure white.

PLUM (Prunus). Medium-sized trees, used very effectively in grouping with other trees and shrubs.

Purple-Leaved (P. pissardi), Persia, 20 feet. Wood and leaves dark purple.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 6 ft.	60	5 00



Prunus—Vesuvius Plum. Beautiful Purple-leaved Tree of the Graceful Form of the Elm.

Vesuvius (New). A foliage tree like the Purple-Leaved Plum but vastly superior to it. A much more vigorous grower; branches inclined to droop; foliage very large, with a very much crumpled surface with a pronounced crimson color intermingled with a lustrous green.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
4 to 6 ft.	75	6 00

POPLAR (Populus). Poplars are very rapid growing trees and thrive under a great variety of conditions. Their leaves are bright among other trees of heavier foliage. They are well adapted for streets, avenues and windbreaks. Where quick shade is desired these trees serve the purpose. They do not bear the objectionable cottony seed.

	EACH	10	100
15 to 18 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	
12 to 15 ft.	1 00	7 50	\$60 00
10 to 12 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
8 to 10 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

Balm of Gilead (P. balsamifera candicans), N. America, 80 feet. A handsome, tall tree with spreading branches. Most popular variety for shade and avenue planting.

Balsam (P. balsamifera), N. America, 60 feet. A tall tree with erect branches forming a narrow, pyramidal head. Often planted for the delightful resiniferous odor of the buds.

Bolles' Silver (P. alba bolleana), 100 feet. Very compact, upright grower with glossy leaves, green above and silvery beneath.

Carolina (P. deltoides carolinensis), Europe, 60 feet. Very rapid grower. Valuable for avenue planting.

Giant-Leaved (P. angulato cordata robusta), Europe, 120 feet. Resembles Carolina, but is a more robust grower and has larger leaves.

Golden (P. aurea van geerti), 40 feet. Has fine golden yellow foliage.

Lombardy (P. nigra italica), 120 feet. Erect growing tree, with a tall, spiry-like form.

SERVICE TREE (Sorbus domestica), Europe, 30 feet. A round headed tree. White flowers. Small apple-shaped yellowish fruit with orange or red cheek.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	
4 to 6 ft.	60	5 00	

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (Caragana arborescens), Siberia, 20 feet. Very ornamental; flowers yellow; leaves abruptly pinnate; tree of medium growth.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 60		

SWEET or STAR-LEAVED GUM. BILSTED (Liquidambar styraciflua), Eastern U. S., 80 feet. An elegant tree resembling the Maple; leaves star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in the summer, changing in autumn to bright red. A beautiful tree at all stages.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$1 00		
3 to 4 ft.	75		

SYCAMORE (Platanus). Plane Tree. In great demand for shade and avenue planting; a rapid, symmetrical grower, thriving in almost any soil. Planted largely along California highways.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 00	8 00	70 00
8 to 10 ft.	80	7 00	60 00
6 to 8 ft.	70	6 00	50 00



Melia—Texas Umbrella. A well-known Tree of Striking Beauty.

American (P. occidentalis), 100 feet. American Plane or Buttonwood. A well-known, spreading tree, common throughout the United States.

European (P. orientalis), 100 feet. Erect-growing tree, with bright green foliage and beautifully mottled trunk. Regarded as one of the best street trees for California.

TEXAS UMBRELLA (Melia azedarach umbraculiformis), S. Asia, 40 feet. One of the handsomest shade trees of umbrella form; shade very dense; foliage dark green; produces lilac-colored flowers.

	EACH	10	100
10 to 12 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	7 50	
6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00	
4 to 6 ft.	60	5 00	

THORN (Crataegus), Europe. Grow in almost any soil; abundant flowers in spring, are followed by showy fruits in fall.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
6 to 8 ft.	75	6 00	

Except Carrier's White

Double Scarlet (C. oxyacantha paulii), 12 feet. Small tree, with spreading branches. Flowers of a deep crimson.

Double White (C. oxyacantha alba pleno), 12 ft. Small, double, white flowers and lustrous green leaves.

Single Pink (C. oxyacantha punicea), 15 feet. Flowers in clusters, single, varying in color from pink to rose.

Carrier's White (C. azarolus carrierei), Asia Minor, 25 feet. A new variety with exceptionally large foliage, deeply ribbed and of a glossy green color; flowers large white; fruit scarlet, large as cherries, very abundant and hanging on the trees all winter.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$2 00		

TULIP (Liriodendron tulipifera), Eastern U. S., 100 feet. A magnificent rapid growing tree of tall pyramidal habit, with light green, glossy, fiddle shaped leaves, and greenish yellow tulip like flowers.

	EACH	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	75		
4 to 6 ft.	60	\$5 00	
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	

VARNISH TREE (Kolreuteria paniculata), Japan, 30 feet. Small tree; glossy divided foliage; yellow flowers. Fine for lawns. Stands drouth and heat well.

	EACH	10	100
8 to 10 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00	
6 to 8 ft.	60	5 00	

WALNUT (Juglans). Cut-leaved, American Black and California Black. See page 14.

WILLOW, GOLDEN (Salix vitellina aurea) N. E. America, 30 feet. A handsome tree, conspicuous at all seasons and particularly in the spring, when the branches are of a golden yellow. Becomes a very large and venerable tree.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	

Osier (S. viminalis), Europe, 20 feet. Branches slender and straight. Valuable for basket making.

	EACH	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 00	



Platanus orientalis.

European Sycamore—The Best Tree for Street and Avenue. Planted Along Highways in many Counties.



1. Unloading Franquette Walnut Trees at Packing House.
2. Roeding Place—Near Fresno.
3. A Corner in One of Our Ornamental Nurseries.

4. Deciduous Fruit Tree Stock—Ready for Packing.
5. Cypress Trees—Trained Evergreens a Specialty.

6. Roeding Record Bearing Olive Trees from Which We Cut Scions for Propagation.
7. One View of Our Large Rose Blocks.
8. Fine Block of Lemon Trees at Our Nurseries in Orange County, California.

WEeping DECIDUOUS TREES

The weeping trees stand in a class by themselves and are particularly effective when used as specimens on a lawn or when grouped along the outer edges of larger-growing trees. They are budded or grafted on straight stems of the same species at a height of 6 to 8 feet from the ground.

BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED, WEEPING (*Betula alba pendula laciniata*), Europe, 75 feet. Has a silvery white bark and slender, drooping branches with deeply lacinated foliage.

EACH 10
6 to 8 ft. \$1 50

ELM CAMPERDOWN WEEPING (*Ulmus scabra pendula*), 20 feet. Vigorous branches, having a uniform weeping habit, over-lapping very regularly and forming a roof-like head; the leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

EACH 10
6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50

LOCUST HISPIDA (*Robina hispida pendula*) (Top-grafted). 20 feet. Weeping type of the Rose-Flowering Locust, top-worked at 6 feet on the Common or Black Locust.

EACH 10
6 to 8 ft. \$1 50

MAPLE, WIER'S CUT-LEAVED (*Acer saccharinum wieri laciniatum*), 75 feet. One of the most beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Of rapid growth, with slender drooping shoots. The foliage is silvery underneath, the leaf stalks are long and tinted with red. It ranks among the most interesting and attractive of lawn trees.

EACH 10
8 to 10 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50
6 to 8 ft. 1 25 10 00

MULBERRY, TEAS WEEPING (*Morus alba tatarica pendula*), 15 feet. A very graceful weeping tree, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; one of the most graceful and vigorous of weeping trees.

EACH 10
6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50

PAGODA TREE, WEEPING (*Sophora japonica pendula*), 15 feet. A beautiful weeping tree of very regular and graceful habit. Its small stature, trailing branches reaching to the ground combined with the deep dark green, glossy leaves, makes it add much to the appearance of a small garden or lawn.

EACH 10
6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 \$12 50

WALNUT (*Juglans regia pendula*), 15 feet. This is one of the most beautiful of the weeping trees. It is grafted on California Black Walnut 6 feet from the ground. In addition to its beauty as an ornamental tree, it produces very fine, large, thin-shelled English Walnuts.

EACH 10
6 to 8 ft. \$2 00 \$17 50



Ulmus scabra pendula—Camperdown Weeping Elm. A Picturesque Lawn Tree.



Sophora japonica pendula—Pagoda Tree, Weeping. A Very Graceful Lawn Tree.

WILLOW (*Salix*). Most rapid growing weeping tree, particularly adapted to moist locations.

Baron de Solomon, 40 feet. The most rapid growing of all Weeping Willows. Very recent introduction.

Common (*S. babylonica*), Asia, 30 feet. The well-known Weeping Willow.

New American (*S. babylonica dolorosa*), 50 feet. Large, glossy leaves and very pendulous habit.

	EACH	10	100
12 to 15 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00	\$80 00
10 to 12 ft.	80	7 00	60 00
8 to 10 ft.	70	6 00	50 00
6 to 8 ft.	60	5 00	40 00

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The term shrubbery is usually applied to woody plants of comparatively small size. The line of distinction is difficult to draw, but a shrub has as a rule, a number of stems springing from the ground while a tree has a single stem. Interspersed among larger trees, many varieties when in flower give life to a landscape effect. In grouping shrubs, have the taller growing kinds serve as a background to the lower growing kinds. The ultimate effect of the grouping should be to have a continuous mass of varying foliage. As a boundary or screen for dividing fields or hiding unsightly fences, or for a background for flower gardens, they are unsurpassed.

ALTHEA, or ROSE of SHARON (*Hibiscus syriacus*), Asia, 12 feet. Of the easiest cultivation and with large, delicately hued, bell-shaped flowers appearing very profusely during the summer months.

EACH 10
4 to 5 ft. \$0 40 \$3 00

APPLE, FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus*), 10 feet. Low-growing trees, admirable for lawn or lending color to low shrubbery.

EACH
4 to 6 ft. \$0 60

Chinese Double Rose (*M. spectabilis rosea flore pleno*). Double rose.

Chinese Double White (*M. spectabilis alba flore pleno*). Double white.

Flowering (*M. floribunda*). Single carmine and white.

Single White (*M. kaido*) Single white and pink.

ANGELICA TREE (*Aralia japonica*), China, 30 feet. Resembles *Aralia Spinosa*, but much harder. EACH 10
4 to 6 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft. 50 4 00

Hercules Club (*A. spinosa*), Eastern U. S., 30 feet. A fine native variety, with large, doubly and triply pinnate leaves and large clusters of flowers. EACH 10
4 to 6 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
3 to 4 ft. 60 5 00

BARBERRY, (*Berberis vulgaris*), Europe, 8 feet. Hand-some distinct foliage and yellow flowers, succeeded by red berries.

Purple-Leaved (*B. V. atropurpurea*), 8 feet. A pretty shrub with purple foliage. EACH 10
4 to 6 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft. 50 4 00
2 to 3 ft. 40 3 00

BIRD OF PARADISE (*Poinciana gilliesii*), S. America, 8 feet. Adapts itself to the poorest soils. Flowers light yellow pea-shaped, 2 inches long, with brilliant, protruding, red stamens, appearing all summer. EACH 10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00

BLADDER SENNA (*Colutea arborescens*), Europe, 15 feet. Has yellow pea-blossomed flowers in June, followed by reddish pods. EACH
8 to 10 ft. \$1 00
6 to 8 ft. 75

BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus catharticus*), Great Britain, 12 feet. A fine, very robust shrub, with large, dull green, rough foliage; blooms in April, succeeded by numerous small fruits. EACH 10
8 to 10 ft. \$0 75 \$6 00
6 to 8 ft. 60 5 00
4 to 6 ft. 50 4 00



Cerasus—Flowering Cherry. Flowers Completely Cover Tree in Early Spring.



**Xanthoceras
sorbifolia—
Chinese Flower-
ing Chestnut.**
Blooms in
Early Spring.

CHERRY, FLOWERING (*Cerasus*), 10 feet. This is a very ornamental family of shrubs or small trees. They are especially well adapted for beautifying small grounds. The beautiful tinting of the flowers combined with their very effective appearance pushing out long before the leaves appear, makes them particularly desirable as early spring flowering plants.

EACH 10
4 to 5 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00
3 to 4 ft. 40 3 00

Japanese Flowering (*C. hortensis*), 10 feet. Famous flowering cherry from Japan so often portrayed in Japanese scenes. The flowers are large, pink to blush, opening just as leaves expand.

Japanese Double Flowering (*C. hortensis rosea pleno*), 10 feet. Similar to the above; flowers in immense clusters like roses; very double.

Japanese Double White (*C. japonica alba pleno*), 10 feet. A fine sort, with double white flowers.

CHESTNUT, CHINESE FLOWERING (*Xanthoceras sorbifolia*), China, 15 feet. A tree of small stature with pinnate leaves like the Mountain Ash; flowers white, with red streaks about the base of the petals, appearing at the same time that the leaves push out in April. EACH
3 to 4 ft. \$0 60
2 to 3 ft. 50

CORAL PLANT (*Erythrina crista-galli*), Brazil, 10 feet. The flowers are bright brilliant crimson color, like immense peas. Flowers profusely from early spring till late in fall. A grand flowering shrub. EACH 10
Field grown \$0 50 \$4 00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft. 40 3 00

Cockscomb (*E. corralodendron*), West Indies, 10 feet. A very rare and striking shrub. Large deep scarlet flowers borne in long racemes after the leaves fall. EACH
Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$1 00

CRAPE MYRTLE (*Lagerstroemia*), China. This very strong growing shrub, adapts itself to almost any soil condition. The leaves are bright green, the flowers with their pretty curiously crimped petals, are produced in very large panicles at the ends of the branches during the entire summer.

Purple (*L. indica purpurea*), 12 feet. A very free bloomer; flowers purple; a most desirable shrub for grouping; very rapid grower. EACH 10
4 to 6 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft. 50 4 00

White (*L. indica alba*), Asia, 8 feet. A very rare and beautiful shrub with leaves ovate, dark lustrous green. Flowers very much crimped, pure white, and ruffled. Seems to be exceptionally well adapted to our interior climates. EACH
2 to 3 ft. \$1 00

DEUTZIA, Japan. A very attractive, free-flowering shrub with long flower racemes. EACH 10
4 to 6 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft. 50 4 00

Double White (*D. crenata candidissima*), 8 feet. Flowers double; pure white.

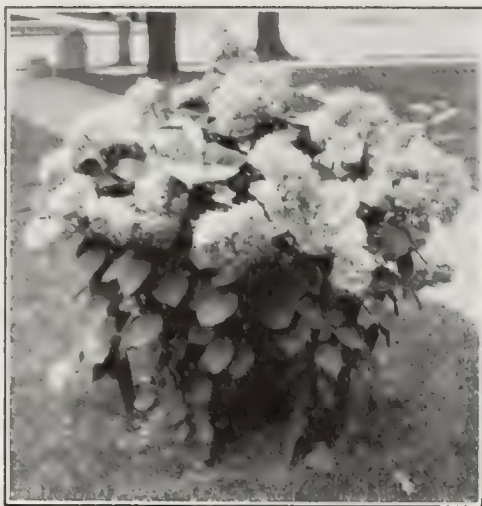
Pink (*D. gracilis rosea*), 4 feet. Dwarf; flowers light rose.

ELDER (*Sambucus*), England. These are showy, large shrubs, quite ornamental in flowers, fruit and foliage; they blossom in June; very desirable for grouping.

EACH 10
6 to 8 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
4 to 6 ft. 50 4 00

Cut-Leaved (*S. nigra laciniata*), 10 feet. Foliage dark green and deeply cut.

ELDER—Continued Page 36.



Viburnum—Snowball. Well-known Shrub Bearing Clusters of White Flowers in Late Spring. See Page 37.

ELDER—Continued

Silver Variegated (*S. nigra argentea*), 10 feet. Leaves edged silvery white.

EVONYMUS, EUROPAEUS (Strawberry or Spindle Tree), 20 feet. A small tree or shrub bearing medium-sized, scarlet berries. EACH 10
6 to 8 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00

Alatus, A fine spreading variety with yellowish flowers. EACH 10
Potted 1½ to 2 ft. 60 5 00

GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia suspensa*), China.

Drooping (*F. suspensa*), 6 feet. Foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow; branches slender, drooping.

Fortune (*F. suspensa fortunei*), 10 feet. Similar to the preceding, but of more vigorous, upright growth.

Viridissima, 10 feet. An upright grower with narrow, dark green leaves and golden yellow flowers. EACH 10

4 to 6 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00
3 to 4 ft. 50 4 00

HAZEL FLOWERING (*Corylopsis spicata*), Japan, 4 feet. An attractive shrub; handsome foliage; showy, bright yellow, fragrant flowers. EACH

8 inch box 2-3 ft. \$0 75
8 inch box 1½-2 ft. 60

HYDRANGEA, Japan, 4 feet. There is nothing so effective as the Hydrangea for grouping. Their luxuriant foliage and rich, delicate flower globes render them very attractive. The prices of the following plants are regulated by the number of branches rather than by their height.

Avalanche. Large heads of pure white flowers. EACH
Potted, 12 to 15 inches. \$0 75

Bouquet Rose. Flowers rosy pink. EACH
Potted, 12 to 15 inches. \$0 75

Giant Flowered (*Otaksa*). Immense blooms of a pleasing shade of pink; heads 12 to 15 inches in diameter not uncommon. EACH

6 inch boxes, 12 to 18 inches. \$1 00

Hortensis. Has large, dark green leaves and globular heads of rose-colored flowers. EACH

6 inch boxes, 12 to 18 inches. \$0 75

Thomas Hogg. One of the hardest; flowers pure white; profuse bloomer. EACH

Potted, 12 to 18 inches. \$0 75

KERRIA, WHITE (*Rhodotypos kerrioides*), Japan, 6 feet. Has deeply veined leaves and white flowers, followed by small, black berries. EACH

4 to 6 ft. \$0 50

LEMON VERBENA (*Lippia citriodora*), S. America, 6 feet. The old-fashioned favorite shrub, with long, narrow, pointed leaves, which emit a delightful fragrance. EACH 10

4 to 6 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00

3 to 4 ft. 40 3 00

LILAC (*Syringa*), Europe.

Common Purple (*Syringa vulgaris*), 8 feet. An old favorite; very fragrant.

Common White (*S. vulgaris alba*), 8 feet. Similar to preceding with white flowers. EACH 10

3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00

2 to 3 ft. 40 3 00

Grafted and Budded Varieties

3 to 4 ft. EACH 10
\$0 60 \$5 00
2 to 3 ft. 50 4 00

Charles X. Reddish purple, single, 8 feet.

Mad. C. Perriere. Double white, 8 feet.

Marie Legraye. Pure white, single, 8 feet.

Michel Buchner. Pale lilac, double, 8 feet.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*). Very vigorous shrubs with handsome foliage; flowers white, with orange-blossom fragrance. EACH 10

4 to 6 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00

3 to 4 ft. 50 4 00

Garland Syringa (*P. coronarius*), Europe, 10 feet. Flowers pure white, delightful orange-blossom fragrance; one of first to bloom.

Large Flowered (*P. grandiflorus*), Southeastern U.S., 10 feet. Slender, twiggy habit, with fragrant flowers.

PEONY TREE (*Paeonia moutan*), China, 6 feet. These immense and beautiful flowering shrubs bloom in April and are among the best flowering shrubs. Positions for planting should be selected where the influence of the sun's rays are not felt until late in the morning. The flowers are enormous in size. Our stock is imported from Japan and range in colors through red, pink, purple and white. EACH

In pots. \$2 00

POMEGRANATE (*Punica*), S. Asia. These fine shrubs do particularly well in California; flowers are very double and appear all through the season, followed by brilliant, showy fruits.

EACH 10

4 to 6 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00

3 to 4 ft. 40 3 00

Except Dwarf Varieties. See Price

Double Scarlet (*Punica rubra*), 15 feet. Rapid-growing shrubs; flowers deep, double scarlet.

Double White (*P. alba*), 12 feet. Flowers double, creamy white.

Mme. Legrelle (*P. legrellei*), 15 feet. Very fine, large, scarlet flowers, edged with yellow.

Dwarf

Dwarf Scarlet (*P. nana rubra*), 4 feet. Very rare. A handsome small shrub with beautiful double scarlet flowers; fruits brilliant red, very showy, but not fit to be eaten.

Dwarf White (*P. nana alba*), 4 feet. Very similar in habit to the preceding; flowers are double, yellowish white.

EACH 10

Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. \$0 40 \$3 00

PRIVET (*Ligustrum*). Fine, rapid-growing shrubs; good for hedges, or for training as specimens.

California (*L. ovalifolium*), Japan, 15 feet. A pyramidal shrub with bright green, narrow, leaves; producing white flowers in June. EACH 10 100

Bare roots, 2 to 3 ft. \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00

Ciliatum, Japan, 6 feet. Dwarf, dense shrub, with short, rigid branches; leaves dense, glossy, dark green, leathery; flowers white, in erect, compact clusters. EACH 10

Bare roots, 3 to 4 ft. \$0 40 \$3 00

Bare roots, 2 to 3 ft. 30 2 50

Potted, 1½-2 ft. 25 2 00



Lagerstroemia—Crape Myrtle. Blooms During Entire Summer. See Page 35.

QUINCE (*Cydonia*), Japan, 6 feet. The Japanese Quince is a beautiful dwarf species, remarkable for the brilliancy of its blossoms, which vary from the richest scarlet to the most delicate blush color. They are well adapted for single plants, on the lawn; for the edges or borders of groups of trees and for planting ornamental hedges. The foliage is very ornamental. The fruit has a delicious fragrance but is worthless.

	EACH	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00	25 00

Crimson. Flowers brilliant red, succeeded by large showy fruits.

Japan White. Flowers white or delicate blush.

Red Flowering. Deep red.

Rose Flowering. Semi double rose.

Scarlet. Single deep crimson.

Single White. Very large white flower.

SILVER BELL (*Halesia diptera*), N. America, 10 feet. Leaves bright green; pure white, bell-shaped flowers.

	EACH
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75

SMOKE TREE (*Rhus cotinus*), Europe, 15 feet. A low-growing, shrubby tree, with clusters of feathery, pale purple flowers, giving the appearance of a cloud of smoke

	EACH
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50
6 to 8 ft.	1 00
4 to 6 ft.	75

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*). Very attractive, free-flowering shrubs.

	EACH	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 00

Common (*V. opulus sterilis*), N. America, 6 feet. Produces an abundance of pure white, globular flowers in May and June.

Japanese (*V. tomentosum plicatum*), Japan, 6 feet. Flowers pure, delicate white, in large, globular heads, appearing in May.

	EACH
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*), Eastern U. S., 5 feet. Has small pink flowers and large white berries which hang in clusters the greater part of the winter.

Racemosus Variegatus, Eastern U. S., 3 feet. Same as above, except foliage is variegated. Berries red.

Rubrum, 3 feet. Similar to *Racemosus* except berries are red.

	EACH	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 00

SPIREA (*Spiraea*), 3 to 6 feet. Medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. Of easy culture.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50

Except Anthony Waterer. See Price.

Billards (*S. billardii alba*). White flowers in dense spikes, blooms nearly all summer.

Bridal Wreath (*S. prunifolia flore pleno*). Well-known. Graceful, arching branches and round clusters of white flowers. Blooms in May.

Van Houtte's (*S. van houttei*). Similar to the Bridal Wreath, but of far more graceful habit. Blooms in April.

Anthony Waterer (*S. bumalda*), 3 feet. New. A strong grower; a free bloomer; an ideal pot-plant; a grand *Spiraea*.

	EACH	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50



Diervilla—Weigela. A Hardy Chinese Shrub Blooming After Lilacs.

TAMARIX (*Tamarisk*). Elegant, fine-flowering and handsome foliage shrub; thrives in all soils. One of the best for subduing shifting sands.

	EACH	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

French (*T. gallica*), 15 feet. Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery; flowers pink, small, very numerous.

Hispida (*T. kashgarica*), Japan, 15 feet. New. Very vigorous, upright grower; leaves bluish green; flowers bright carmine-red. Blooms twice a year.

WEIGELA (*Diervilla*). Hardy, ornamental shrubs, from China; bloom after lilacs.

	EACH	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00

Rose Flowered (*D. floridus rosea*), 6 feet. Flowers large and showy. Free-flowering. A splendid shrub, of compact growth.

Variegated Dwarf (*D. kosteriana nana variegata*), 6 feet. Leaves beautifully variegated silvery white; flowers nearly white.

EVERGREEN TREES

Under this head are associated the trees which do not shed all their foliage at one time, thereby remaining green, although the old leaves do shed from time to time as they become overshadowed or crowded out by the younger foliage. It is the evergreen tree which has done so much to enliven the landscape of California during the winter months.

All stock quoted in tubs, cement pots and boxes are specimens which have been well established in their containers.

It often happens we have an assortment of large sizes in specimen plants on which it is difficult to make quotations in this list. We invite correspondence relative to same or personal inspection when convenient.

ACACIAS. Although there are some 400 species of *Acacia*, we have confined ourselves to varieties of well-known merit, the uses of which are enumerated below. The *Acacia* finds the most favorable conditions to its development in California. Nearly all of them have their origin in Australia.

Armata (*Kangaroo Thorn*). 10 feet. A spreading shrub, with yellow flowers; excellent for grouping

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	30	2 50

Baileyana. 30 feet. A fine specimen or avenue tree; blooms earliest of all; lemon-yellow flowers. One of the hardiest.

	EACH	10
Potted, 5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00

Baileyana, Green. 30 feet. Similar to the above except foliage is green. Said to be more floriferous.

	EACH	10
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00

ACACIA—Continued Page 38.

ACACIA—Continued

Cultriformis (Knife-leaved). 8 feet. A small tree; leaves triangular shaped; blooms profusely; flowers deep yellow. Hardy.			
Potted.....	4 to 5 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
Potted.....	3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00
Dealbata (Silver Wattle). 60 feet. A rapid-growing tree; feathery foliage; golden yellow flowers in February. Very hardy.			
Potted.....	3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
Potted.....	2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00
Decurrens (Green Wattle). 75 feet. One of the best for parks or avenues; leaves feathery, dark green; flowers whitish yellow, appearing in May; upright habit; hardy.			
6-inch box.....	6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted.....	2 to 3 ft.	30	2 50
Floribunda (A. nerifolia). 30 feet. A beautiful street tree, of pendulous habit; long, narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers. Fine for grouping.			
6-inch box.....	6 to 7 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted.....	5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00
Potted.....	4 to 5 ft.	40	3 00
Potted.....	3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50
Latifolia. 20 feet. Of a spreading habit; valuable for grouping; long, glossy green leaves; flowers golden yellow.			
6-inch box.....	5 to 6 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
Potted.....	5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00
Potted.....	4 to 5 ft.	40	3 50
Potted.....	3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00
Melanoxylon (Black Acacia). 75 feet. A strong grower; one of the best for parks and street planting			
8-inch box.....	7 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
6-inch box.....	6 to 7 ft.	75	6 00
Potted.....	5 to 6 ft.	60	5 00
Potted.....	4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
Mollissima (Black Wattle). 50 feet. One of the finest, foliage feathery, dark green; flowers yellow, appearing in early spring.			
Potted.....	5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted.....	4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00
Potted.....	3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
Podaliraeifolia. 20 feet. Very rare and one of the most beautiful of the family. The blade-like leaves and the branches are of a bluish, silvery green. The flowers are borne in long racemes and are rich golden yellow. Very hardy and worthy of extensive culture.			
Potted.....	3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
Potted.....	2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50
Pycnantha (Golden Wattle). 30 feet. Rapid growth, leaves long and narrow, flowers fragrant, brilliant yellow, in pendulous clusters.			
Potted.....	4 to 5 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
Potted.....	3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
ARAUCARIA BIDWILLI (Bunya Bunya Tree). Australia. 150 feet. A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, deep green leaves; handsome for lawn, and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees. Does well in the interior valleys.			
14-inch box.....	6 to 7 ft.	\$6 00	
12-inch box.....	5 to 6 ft.	5 00	
12-inch box.....	3 to 4 ft.	3 00	
8-inch box.....	2 to 3 ft.	2 00	\$17 50
8-inch box.....	1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50
Balled.....	3 to 4 ft.	3 00	25 00
Balled.....	2 to 3 ft.	2 50	20 00



Acacia mollissima—Yellow Flowering Beautiful Evergreen Tree.

Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine). West of Australia. 200 feet. One of the handsomest. Pyramidal in form and very symmetrical; very desirable for interior decoration. Adapted to outdoor culture only in the coast counties.			
Cement pots.....	6 to 8 ft.	\$7 50	
Cement pots.....	5 to 6 ft.	6 00	
Cement pots.....	4 to 5 ft.	5 00	
12-inch tubs.....	5 to 6 ft.	5 00	
8-inch tubs.....	4 to 5 ft.	4 00	
Potted.....	4 to 5 ft.	3 00	
Potted.....	3 to 4 ft.	2 50	
Potted.....	2 to 3 ft.	2 00	
Excelsa glauca. 200 feet. Similar to the preceding, but the foliage has a bluish cast.			
6-inch box.....	1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	
Potted.....	2 to 3 ft.	3 00	
Excelsa robusta compacta. 200 feet. Differs from Excelsa in its more robust and compact growth. Color rich, deep green.			
Potted.....	1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 00	
Potted.....	1 to 1½ ft.	2 50	
Imbricata (Monkey Puzzle). Chile. 100 feet. A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other. Will grow in the great interior valleys, but must be protected for a few years.			
14-inch box.....	3 to 4 ft.	\$4 00	
8-inch box.....	2 to 3 ft.	2 50	
8-inch box.....	1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	\$12 50
8-inch box.....	1 to 1½ ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled.....	1½ to 2 ft.	2 00	15 00
Balled.....	1 to 1½ ft.	1 50	12 50
Potted.....	1 ft.	1 00	
ARBORVITAE (Thuja). The Thuyas are all of regular, symmetrical habit. They are roundish, pyramidal, and are well suited for massing or borders, also for hedges and wind-breaks.			
Boxed.....	6 to 8 ft.	\$5 00	
Boxed.....	5 to 6 ft.	4 00	
Boxed.....	4 to 5 ft.	3 00	
Balled.....	4 to 5 ft.	2 50	\$20 00
Balled.....	3 to 4 ft.	2 00	15 00
Balled.....	2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 50
6-inch box.....	2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50
6-inch box.....	1½ to 2 ft.	75	6 00
Potted.....	1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00
Special prices on application on specimen boxed plants, larger than listed above.			
American (T. occidentalis). 60 feet. A native species known as the White Cedar. Foliage bright green, yellow-green beneath; brown and bronze in winter.			
Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb Arborvitae). 10 feet. A dwarf, compact-growing variety.			
Ever Golden (T. orientalis semperaeurescens). 10 feet. Of compact growth; golden tinted the year round. One of the best.			
Gigantea (T. plicata). Pacific Coast. 200 feet. Branches spreading, regularly and closely set; foliage bright green, dark green beneath. The bark is brownish red and very attractive.			
Globosa (T. viridis occidentalis). 10 feet. Very dwarf and compact. Rounded, ball-like form. Desirable for specimens and formal planting.			
Golden (T. orientalis aurea). 15 feet. Elegant variety, regular habit; foliage beautifully tinged with gold in the spring.			
Rosedale. 6 feet. Dwarf, very compact, foliage delicate and glaucous. Best suited for formal planting and cemeteries.			
Weeping (T. filiformis pendula). 20 feet. Weeping variety, with pendulous, thread-like branches; foliage light yellowish green.			
BEEFWOOD (Casuarina). Native of Australia, with extremely hard wood equaling in this respect the walnut and hickory. Its redness has given it the popular name of Beefwood. The branches are long and slender, and weeping with jointed needle-like leaves. They are odd but beautiful ornamental trees, growing well even in alkali soils. Of very rapid growth. Stand pruning well and as formal street trees and for hedges we recommend them highly.			
8-inch box.....	6 to 7 ft.	\$1 25	
8-inch box.....	5 to 6 ft.	1 00	
Potted.....	3 to 4 ft.	50	\$4 00
Potted.....	2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00
Potted.....	1 to 1½ ft.	30	2 50
Equisetifolia (She Oak). 100 feet. Of very rapid growth, with drooping branches and dark green, needle-like leaves.			
Stricta (C. quadrivalvis). 30 feet. Is of more erect habit than the preceding, but does not grow so tall.			
BRACHYCHITON ACERIFOLIA (Flame Tree). Australia. 60 feet. Of pyramidal habit, with large, light green, deeply lobed, maple-like leaves. This is a very popular and desirable tree for street and lawn planting. Not very hardy.			
Diversifolia (Victorian Bottle Tree). Australia. 40 feet. A magnificent avenue tree with graceful, tapering trunk. Foliage bright, glossy green, deeply lobed; shape changes throughout the season.			
Boxed.....	15 to 18 ft.	\$7 50	
Boxed.....	12 to 15 ft.	5 00	
Bare Roots.....	6 to 8 ft.	2 00	\$15 00
Bare Roots.....	5 to 6 ft.	1 50	12 50
6-inch box.....	4 to 5 ft.	1 25	10 00

CALIFORNIA BIG TREE (*Sequoia gigantea*). California. 350 feet. A magnificent park, avenue or specimen tree, of pyramidal form; lower branches sweeping the ground. Foliage bluish green, completely covering the branches. This is the famous "Big Tree of California". Reaches a diameter of 30 feet.

Boxed.....	3 to 4 ft.	EACH	10
Balled.....	1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 50	
Balled.....	1 to 1½ ft.	1 50	\$12 50
Balled.....	1 to 1½ ft.	1 25	10 00

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD (*Sequoia sempervirens*). California. 300 feet. A valuable ornamental tree of rapid growth and of a tapering pyramidal habit. Leaves dark green with two pale bands beneath. The seed-cones, measuring 1 inch or less in length, are borne on long, drooping stems. Timber world famous. Diameter 15 feet.

Boxed.....	8 to 10 ft.	EACH	10
Balled.....	3 to 4 ft.	\$7 00	
Balled.....	2 to 3 ft.	1 50	\$12 50
Potted.....	2 to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00
Potted.....	1½ to 2 ft.	75	6 00
Potted.....	1 to 1½ ft.	60	5 00

CALIFORNIA LAUREL OR BAY TREE (*Umbellularia californica*). California. 80 feet. A very rapid growing tree with glossy lanceolate oblong leaves. Along the coast near water courses it grows to perfection and makes a strikingly handsome tree. The foliage emits an agreeable perfume when bruised. Thrives equally as well in the interior but does not grow so tall.

Balled.....	2 to 3 ft.	EACH	10
Balled.....	1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	
Potted.....	1 to 1½ ft.	1 00	\$8 00
Potted.....	1 to 1½ ft.	60	5 00

CALLITRIS AUSTRALIS. Australia. 50 feet. Resembles our native Red Cedar. Conical in form and very dense habit. Desirable as a specimen tree.

Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	EACH	\$1 25
Potted, 8 to 12 in.....		1 00

CAMPHOR TREE (*Camphora officinalis*). China and Japan. 40 feet. A most symmetrical ornamental tree, thriving in poor soil; foliage bright green. Well adapted for lawn, street and avenue planting.

8-inch box.....	6 to 7 ft.	EACH	10
8-inch box.....	6 to 7 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
6-inch box.....	5 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00
Potted.....	4 to 5 ft.	90	7 00
Potted.....	3 to 4 ft.	70	5 00
Potted.....	2 to 3 ft.	50	4 00

CEDAR (*Cedrus*). Of majestic habit; valuable for planting grounds or avenues, where shade is not an object. Will succeed all over California, and in warmer valleys when once established is of very rapid growth.

Tubs and boxes.....	10 to 12 ft.	EACH	10
Tubs and boxes.....	8 to 10 ft.	\$8 00	\$70 00
Tubs and boxes.....	6 to 8 ft.	7 00	60 00
Tubs and boxes.....	5 to 6 ft.	6 00	50 00
Tubs and boxes.....	4 to 5 ft.	5 00	40 00
Balled.....	5 to 6 ft.	3 00	25 00
Balled.....	4 to 5 ft.	2 50	20 00
Balled.....	3 to 4 ft.	2 00	15 00
Balled.....	2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 50

Note prices on rare varieties.

Atlantica (*Mt. Atlas Cedar*). Africa. 120 feet. A handsome pyramidal tree; silvery green foliage; branches have an upright tendency.

Atlantica glauca (*Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar*). 100 feet. Similar to preceding, irregular straggling when young, later becoming symmetrical. A striking and most beautiful tree.

Cedar of Lebanon (*C. libani*). Asia Minor. 100 feet. Its biblical associations surround this tree with a sacred interest, which naturally appeals to our imaginations and this, combined with its adaptability to almost any soil, its vigorous, sturdy growth and dark green and lustrous foliage, should cause it to be widely planted.

Deodara (*Himalayan, or Indian Cedar*). 120 feet. Exceedingly handsome; drooping branches and silvery green foliage; very popular. The most rapid-growing of all cedars.

RARE VARIETIES OF CEDAR

Atlantica pyramidalis. 120 feet. Shrub or tree of pyramidal habit, with ascending branches.

Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	EACH	\$2 50
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Deodara aurea (*Golden Variegated*). 75 feet. Of striking habit; foliage tipped golden.

Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	EACH	\$2 00
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Deodara verticillata glauca (*Blue Cedar*). 75 feet. Very picturesque; branches rather irregular and clothed with silvery blue foliage; very distinct.

Deodara viridis (*Green Cedar*). 75 feet. Of graceful habit; foliage rich, lustrous green.

Balled.....	6 to 7 ft.	EACH	10
Balled.....	5 to 6 ft.	\$5 00	
Balled.....	4 to 5 ft.	4 00	\$30 00
Balled.....	3 to 4 ft.	3 00	25 00
Balled.....	2 to 3 ft.	2 50	20 00
Balled.....	2 to 3 ft.	2 00	17 50

Deodara robusta. 100 feet. A type of the Deodara with much longer leaves, very rigid.

Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	EACH	\$2 50
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CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNEI (*Cluster-Flowered Yew*). Japan. 50 feet. Graceful tree with Yew-like foliage; plum-like fruit in clusters. Branches long, slender and pendulous.

Drupacea. 10 feet. A low bush with stiff, spreading branches.

Boxed.....	6 to 8 ft.	EACH	10
Balled.....	2 to 3 ft.	\$5 00	
Balled.....	1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	\$12 50
Balled.....	1½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00
6-inch box.....	2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA (*Japan Cedar*). Japan, 125 feet. Large, elongated, pyramidal tree, with straight, slender, tapering trunk; fern-like, upward spreading branches. The leading timber tree in Japan.

Balled.....	5 to 6 ft.	EACH	10
Balled.....	4 to 5 ft.	\$2 00	\$15 00
Balled.....	3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50
Balled.....	3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00

Japonica elegans (*Elegant Japanese Cedar*). 20 feet. Low, dense tree, with horizontal and pendulous branchlets; leaves soft; bronzy crimson in fall and winter.

Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	EACH	\$2 50
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.....		1 50
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....		1 00



An Avenue of *Cedrus deodara*—Silvery Green Foliage, Evergreen

CYPRESS (*Cupressus*) This numerous family of trees, with aromatic foliage, seem to adapt themselves to California conditions. Some varieties, like the *C. macrocarpa* (Monterey Cypress), stand pruning well and is very largely used for hedges. They grow very well in the interior valleys. Their native habitat seems to be confined to California and the Gulf States. They are not particular in regard to soil and situation, but prefer deep, sandy loams.

We have the *Arizona*, *Lusitanica* and *Macrocarpa* in pyramid trimmed trees established in containers which are highly suited for formal planting and porch decorations.

	EACH	10
Tubs and boxes.....12 to 15 ft.	\$8 00	
Tubs and boxes.....10 to 12 ft.	7 00	
Tubs and boxes.....8 to 10 ft.	5 00	
Tubs and boxes.....7 to 8 ft.	3 50	
Tubs and boxes.....6 to 7 ft.	3 00	
Tubs and boxes.....5 to 6 ft.	2 50	
Balled.....6 to 8 ft.	2 50	\$20 00
Balled.....5 to 6 ft.	1 50	12 50
Balled.....4 to 5 ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled.....3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50
Potted.....3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
Potted.....2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00
6-inch box.....4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50
6-inch box.....3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00

Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress), transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 in., \$2 50 per 100; \$20 00 per 1000.

Arizona (*Arizona Cypress*). 40 feet. Rare, slender, pyramidal; foliage pale, glaucous green, brown in winter.

Funebris (*Funeral Cypress*). China. 30 feet. A noble tree, with wide, drooping branches.

Goveniana (*Goven's Cypress*). California. 50 feet. Of erect growth, forming a handsome crown.

Italian Cypress. (*Sempervirens fastigiata*) Europe and Asia. 75 feet. Tall, tapering; branches erect, growing parallel with trunk; branches frond-like; leaves smooth, deep green.

Knightiana. Mexico. 70 feet. Rapid grower; foliage glaucous green.

Lambertiana lutea. Spreading branches, foliage yellow.

Lusitanica. Asia. 50 feet. Of spreading habit, with pendulous branchlets; leaves glaucous.

Macrocarpa guadalupensis (*Blue Cypress*). Guadalupe Islands. 50 feet. Branches spreading; foliage silvery blue; fine for grouping.

Macrocarpa (*Monterey*). 70 feet. One of California's famous trees; foliage grayish green; desirable for hedges.

CYPRESS (*Chamaecyparis*). Flat Branched Cypress.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	1 25	
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	1 25	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00	

Lawsoniana (*Lawson Cypress*). California and Oregon. 200 feet. Graceful and conspicuous; branches horizontal, slightly pendulous; foliage dark green. Fine for grouping or single specimen.

Lawsoniana coerulea glauca. 30 feet. A Lawson type with foliage of immensely glaucous tint.

Lawsoniana compacta. 20 feet. Tree of compact, pyramidal habit.

Lawsoniana erecta viridis (*Erect Green Lawson Cypress*). 60 feet. Upright, dense columnar habit; bright green foliage.



Ilex—Golden Variegated Holly. Desirable for Beautiful Leaves and Red Berries. See Page 41.

Lawsoniana lutea (*Yellow Lawson Cypress*). 40 feet. Young foliage clear yellow.

Lawsoniana pendula. 40 feet. Tree with spreading pendulous branches.

Lawsoniana Triumph De Boskoop. 30 feet. A superb variety of recent introduction. Foliage bluish green. Finest coloring of the Lawson types.

Lawsoniana Youngii. 30 feet. One of the new varieties introduced from France. Erect grower, foliage glaucous green. Fine for specimen planting.

EUCALYPTUS (*The Gum Tree*). The tree is a native of Australia and serves a variety of purposes—for example, it is often planted in damp, swamp places, where it acts as a sort of drain, absorbing excess moisture and frequently improving an otherwise malarial locality. The ornamental value of the Eucalyptus is considerable; its merits should not be overlooked.

All varieties planted in flats contain about 100 plants to the flat. As it is necessary to cut the flat in case a smaller quantity is ordered, part flats will be charged at 1½ cents per tree higher than the hundred rate.

	EACH	10	100
6-inch box.....6 to 8 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$40 00
Potted.....5 to 6 ft.	50	4 00	35 00
Potted.....4 to 5 ft.	40	3 50	30 00
Potted.....3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	25 00

Transplanted in flats, 10 to 12 inches, \$1.75 per 100; \$16.00 per 1000.

Note Prices on Rare Varieties also Ficulifolia.

Corynocalyx. 120 feet. Beautiful, upright grower; distinct, bright, shiny, leaves; timber very durable. Not desirable in frosty locations. A graceful avenue tree.

Crebra (*Narrow Leaved Iron Bark*). 150 feet. Extremely hardy; stands great extremes of heat. Wood hard, elastic; very heavy. For poles, masts and piles one of the best.

Globulus (*Blue Gum*). 200 feet. Broad, bluish leaves when young. More extensively planted than any other variety; wood when polished resembles hickory. Valuable for wagon work, bridges, tool-handles, and as firewood.

Polyanthemos (*Red Box*). 100 feet. A fine avenue tree; leaves round, silvery; a late bloomer, withstands both drought and cold.

Robusta (*Swamp Mahogany*). 50 feet. Well adapted to low ground; foliage deep, glossy green; immense clusters of white flowers in fall and winter; desirable for bee-keepers. Rather dwarfish habit.

Rostrata (*Red Gum*). 200 feet. Outgrows any other variety in the interior valleys. Wood takes a handsome finish and is desirable for interiors. Called "Red Mahogany." Valuable for ties, fence posts, etc.

Rudis (*Desert Gum*). 100 feet. An excellent avenue tree, of very rapid growth, and withstands both heat and cold. Wood hard and close-grained.

Tereticornis (*Forest Gray Gum*). 150 feet. Fully as rapid a grower as the *Rostrata*; timber somewhat more durable.

Viminalis (*Manna Gum*). 300 feet. Very hardy; of rapid growth; fine avenue tree, with its long, graceful, festoon-like branches.

Rare Varieties of Eucalyptus

	EACH	10
6-inch box.....6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted.....5 to 6 ft.	60	5 00
Potted.....4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
Potted.....3 to 4 ft.	40	3 00

Except Ficulifolia.

Bosistoiana (*Bairdsdale Gray Box*). Australia. 100 feet. Grows to medium height but of large dimensions. Suitable for coast region. Wood used for wharves, jetties and bridges.

Botryoides (*Bastard Mahogany or Bangalay*). Australia. 150 feet. Tall tree with dark foliage. Does well only in coast regions planted in moist situations. Highly suited for fence posts.

Cajaputea (*Odorata*). Australia. 150 feet. Similar to *Melliodora* except that it has a more erect habit.

Callophylla. Australia. 25 feet. A moderate sized tree and in appearance differs from most all other Eucalypts. Bark rough and brown; leaves dark green, glossy above and feather veined; flowers unusually large, cream colored borne in large clusters. Seed cones are often used for pipe bowls. Suitable for warm coast regions.

Citriodora (*Lemon Scented Gum*). Queensland. 150 feet. A rapid grower, foliage lemon scented; hence its name. Flowers creamy white. Tree sensitive to low temperatures. Wood strong and durable.

Hemiphloia (*Common Box*). Australia. 80 feet. A strikingly handsome variety, leaves glaucous green when young changing to deep green on both sides. Thrives well on the coast and in the interior valleys.

Leucoxylon (Victorian Ironbark, South Australian Blue Gum). 100 feet. Similar in growth and foliage to the Leucoxylon Rosea except that the flowers are white.

Leucoxylon rosea (South Australian Blue Gum). 75 feet. A rapid growing tree which adapts itself to a variety of locations. Thrives well on the coast and the interior. Foliage bluish cast; flowers are pink to scarlet. It's a strong rival to the Ficifolia on account of its hardness. Fine for specimen or avenue planting.

Melliodora (Yellow Box, Honey Scented). Australia. 250 feet. Strong grower; dark green foliage; flowers white with pronounced honey scented fragrance. A fine bee tree. Suitable for coast regions.

Sideroxylon (Red Iron Bark). Australia. 80 feet. Leaves vary from light to deep bluish green; flowers creamy white to pink and red. Wood is hard and durable.

Ficifolia (Crimson Flowering). 30 feet. A unique type; dwarfish habit, large, dark green leaves and great clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers. Seed-cones so large they are often used for pipe bowls.

	EACH
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	1 25
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00

FIRS. See Spruces, page 43.

HOLLY, EUROPEAN (Ilex aquifolium). Europe and Asia. 40 feet. A small tree; shining, dark green, thorny leaves; bright red berries in winter.

	EACH	10
10-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
10-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 25	10 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	75	6 00

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF HOLLY

Also the following are varieties of green-leaved Holly, varying from the European in shape of leaves:

Handersoni	Maderiensis
Handsworthi	Shepardii
Hodgensis	

Golden Variegated. 20 feet. We have imported a number of Holly with variegated foliage. They are all fine types of the variegated varieties.

	EACH
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 25

JACARANDA MIMOSAEOFOLIA. Brazil. 50 feet. Symmetrical tree; fern-like leaves; flowers blue or violet, appearing in early summer. A favorite street tree in Southern California. Should not be planted in localities subject to severe frosts.

	EACH	10
6-inch box, 5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00

JUNIPER (Juniperus). These extremely hardy trees seem to be as much at home in the warm interior valleys as they are in the coast counties. They are very ornamental, mostly of pyramidal or columnar habit, and are very decorative either as single specimens on the lawn or if planted in groups.



Magnolia grandiflora—Symmetrical Large Flowering, Leathery-leaved Trees.

The low growing species are admirably adapted for covering rocky slopes or sandy banks. They are well adapted for hedges, for planting as shelter or windbreaks; also for seaside planting. The close-grained fragrant wood is much used for the interior finish of houses.

	EACH	10
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 8 ft.	\$4 00	
Cement pots, 4 to 5 ft.	3 00	
Cement pots, 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	2 50	
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	2 00	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	\$12 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50

Note prices on Rare Varieties.

Bermudiana (Bermuda Juniper). Bermuda Islands. 40 feet. A very beautiful tree; foliage pale, bluish green.

Communis (Common). Eastern U. S. 40 feet. A tree with spreading branches, foliage grayish green, very dense; valuable as a ground cover.

Irish (J. communis hibernica). Eastern U. S. 25 feet. An erect, dense, conical tree.

Japan (J. japonica). Japan. 60 feet. Of pyramidal habit, with grayish green foliage.

Virginiana (Red Cedar). Eastern U. S. 100 feet. Usually pyramidal; foliage green or bronze-green.

RARE VARIETIES OF JUNIPER

Chinensis procumbens (Japanese Creeping Juniper). 4 feet. Valuable for rock work. A striking variety.

	EACH	10
12-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	

Japan Golden (J. japonica aurea). 20 feet. Spreading habit; foliage beautiful golden.

	EACH	10
10-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 25	
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	

Savin (J. sabina). South Europe. 8 feet. Low shrub; trailing branches; foliage dense, dark green.

Savin, Variegated (J. sabina variegata). South Europe. 8 feet. Low trailing shrubs, small branchlets variegated with creamy white.

	EACH	10
10-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	75	\$6 00

LIBOCEDRUS. A valuable park and lawn tree, of pyramidal form; foliage bright green.

	EACH	10
Boxed, 5 to 6 ft.	\$4 00	
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	3 00	\$25 00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	2 50	20 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2 00	15 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00

Chilensis (Chilean Cedar). 60 feet. Silvery foliage; broad, drooping branches, ascending towards the summit, and quite erect at top.

Chilensis viridis (Green Chilean Cedar). 50 feet. Of same general type, but light green foliage. A magnificent evergreen.

Incense Cedar (L. decurrens). 100 feet. A very ornamental, distinct, erect, compact, growing tree, with a stout trunk; branches a bright, rich, glossy green, glaucous underneath; a native of the mountain regions of California and Oregon. Does exceedingly well on the coast and in the interior.

MADRONA (Arbutus menziesii). California. 75 feet. The well-known native tree growing so abundantly in Coast Range; very rare in cultivation due to the difficulty of growing it; foliage thick; leathery, bright green, like the Magnolia; bark smooth, brownish red; flowers white, fragrant, succeeded by red berries.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50

MAGNOLIA. One of the grandest of broad-leaved evergreens; flowers fragrant, 10 to 12 inches across. Blooms abundantly in May and June, succeeded by cone-like fruits, bearing seeds of deep coral-red in October. Adapts itself to a wide range of locations.

Compressa. Leaves persisting. Flowers small white 1 inch across.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	

Grandiflora (Bull Bay). Southern U. S. 50 feet. Foliage thick, brilliant green on the upper surface, and rusty underneath; flowers pure waxy white.

	EACH	10
Boxed, 8 to 10 ft.	\$7 00	
Boxed, 6 to 8 ft.	5 00	
Boxed, 4 to 6 ft.	3 00	
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.	3 00	\$25 00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	2 50	20 00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	2 00	15 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50

MAGNOLIA—Continued Page 42.



Picea—pungens glauca kosteriana—Colorado Blue Spruce. Leaves Beautiful, Silvery Hue. A Striking Spruce. See Page 43.

MAGNOLIA—Continued

Grandiflora exoniensis (Exmouth Magnolia). 20 feet. Hardest of Magnolias; begins blooming young; flowers large, pure white, double.

	EACH
8-inch box, 3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50
8-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00

Grandiflora gallisoniensis (Gallison Magnolia). 60 feet. A hardy variety, leaves with upper surface glossy green, under surface russet brown.

	EACH
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 25

Grandiflora gloriosa. 60 feet. Strong grower, foliage large, thick and incurved. A very free bloomer.

	EACH
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50
6-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft.	1 25

OAK (Quercus) The evergreen oaks are among our most picturesque trees. The *Q. agrifolia* with its bright, dark green foliage relieves the bareness of the hills during the summer months; in addition to this on the deep rich valley lands it makes a fine low-spreading tree, always effective. In late years more attention has been given to the oak for avenue and park planting. We can recommend the tree highly for both purposes.

	EACH	10
Balled.....5 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
Balled.....4 to 5 ft.	1 00	7 50
Potted.....4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00
Potted.....3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00

Except *Chrysolepis*, *Densiflora* and *Holly-leaved*.

California Live Oak (*Q. agrifolia*). 50 feet. The well-known majestic evergreen, growing abundantly along the shores of San Francisco Bay and the interior valleys, adding great beauty to our lowland scenery.

Chrysolepis (Maul Oak). California. 75 feet. Wide spreading head with pendulous branches. Leaves yellowish green above, glaucous beneath. One of the striking varieties of the California Live Oak.

	EACH
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 50

Densiflora (Tan Bark Oak). Pacific Coast. 50 feet. Spreading branches forming a dense, broad, round head, leaves green above rusty beneath. One of the most beautiful oaks of the Pacific Coast.

	EACH
Potted, 8 to 12 in.	\$0 40

Holly or Holm Oak (*Q. ilex*). 60 feet. A variety of the European Evergreen Oak, of medium size and very upright growth. A beautiful tree for grouping. Planted along the Riviera in So. France for tall formal hedges. Excellent for this purpose.

	EACH
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25

Suber (Cork Oak). S. Europe. N. Africa. 50 feet. A very ornamental and upright growing variety of evergreen oak; thrives well here; the outer bark furnishes the cork of commerce and is now being extensively planted in California for this purpose. A magnificent tree for avenues, parks or street planting.

PARKINSONIA ACULEATA (Jerusalem Thorn). 30 feet. A rare and beautiful thorny tree, with needle-like leaves; feathery, drooping branches and yellowish flowers

	EACH	10
6-inch box.....3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
6-inch box.....2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00

PEPPER TREE (*Schinus molle*). Peru. 40 feet. A most picturesque park, avenue or shade tree. Feathery foliage, yellowish white blossoms followed by rose-colored or deep red berries.

	EACH	10
6-inch box.....5 to 6 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
Potted.....4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00
Potted.....3 to 4 ft.	40	3 50

PINE (Pinus). The family of pines is probably one of the most important of timber trees. The trees are usually tall with spreading branches forming a pyramidal or rounded-top and becoming very picturesque in old age. They are much used for subduing shifting sands and for seaside planting. They are all valuable for the decoration of parks, gardens, and for grouping among other trees. Should be planted extensively for windbreaks. Can also be used to splendid advantage for planting large estates and natural parks in the foothills.

We have grown a large stock anticipating this need, and have made special low prices on sorts suitable for this purpose balled and established in carload lots.

	EACH	10
Balled.....8 to 10 ft.	\$2 50	
Balled.....6 to 8 ft.	1 50	\$12 50
Balled.....5 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled.....4 to 5 ft.	1 00	8 00
Balled.....3 to 4 ft.	80	7 00
Balled.....2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00
6-inch box.....4 to 6 ft.	1 00	7 50
6-inch box.....3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00

Note Rare Varieties.

Austriaca (Austrian Pine). So. Europe. 100 feet. Robust, hardy, spreading; leaves rigid, dark green; thrives in exposed situations.

Canariensis (Canary Island Pine). 80 feet. A rapid-growing, handsome tree. Leaves slender, spreading and pendulous, dark green.

Coulteri (Bull Pine). California. 80 feet. Stout branches, drooping below and ascending above, form a loose, pyramidal head.

Excelsa. India. 80 feet. Handsome tree with drooping, silvery foliage. Hardy.

Halepensis (Aleppo Pine). Western Asia. 60 feet. A fine variety, with dense, bluish foliage.

Laricio (Corsican Pine). So. Europe. 100 feet. Erect; branches tend to curve round the tree; leaves long, dark green.

Maritima (P. pineaster) (Cluster Pine). Southern Europe. 60 feet. A beautiful tree; leaves stiff, twisted, bright, glossy green. Of variable habit. Valuable for the seaside. Does well in the interior.

Ponderosa (Western Yellow Pine). California and Oregon. 200 feet. Tall growing pine with short, spreading, often pendulous branches, the uppermost ascending, forming an open pyramidal head, leaves long, sharp; light bluish green. Distinctly ornamental with symmetrical habit.

Radiata (Monterey Pine) (P. insignis). California. 100 feet. Leaves slender and dark green. Well adapted to coast regions.

Strobus (White Pine). Newfoundland. 120 feet. Very tall trees; branches horizontal, in regular whorls; leaves soft, bluish green.

Sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Europe and Asia. 70 feet. Of robust growth, with pendulous branches; leaves bluish green.

Torreyana (Soledad Pine) (Torrey Pine). California. 50 feet. Branches spreading or ascending; leaves rigid, dark green.

RARE VARIETIES OF PINE.

Montana (Swiss Mountain Pine). Mountains of Middle Europe. 40 feet. Handsome, spreading, low-growing; bright green leaves.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted, 8 to 12 in.	50	

Muricata (Coast Pine). 50 feet. California. Tree medium size, spreading branches, flat top, reddish bark.

	EACH	10
Balled.....4 to 6 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
Balled.....3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled.....2 to 3 ft.	1 00	7 50
Balled.....1½ to 2 ft.	75	6 00

Pinea (Parasol Pine) (Italian Stone Pine). Southern Europe. 50 feet. This most beautiful tree is one of the features of the landscape in Southern Europe. Does remarkably well in California and is worthy of wide dissemination. Branches spreading, usually clustered at top of tree.

	EACH	10
Balled.....6 to 8 ft.	\$2 00	\$17 50
Balled.....4 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled.....3 to 4 ft.	1 00	8 00
Balled.....2 to 3 ft.	80	

RUBBER TREE (*Ficus elastica*). Asia, 100 feet. Popular for indoor decoration; leaves large, dark, glossy green above, yellow beneath. Has a habit of staying bright and attractive even when neglected; is hardly practicable outdoors except in our southern coast counties.

	EACH
Cement pots, 5 to 6 ft.	\$5 00
Cement pots, 4 to 5 ft.	3 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	1 25
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00

Macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig). Australia, 100 feet. Hardier than the above, with somewhat smaller leaves; valuable for indoor and outdoor planting.

	EACH
8-inch box, 4 to 5 ft.	\$2 00
8-inch box, 3 to 4 ft.	1 50
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA. See California Big Tree.

SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS. See California Redwood.

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA (Umbrella Pine). Japan, 100 feet. Branches in regular whorls; leaves deep green, lustrous. A fine lawn tree; not adapted to the interior valley; does well on the coast.

	EACH
Cement pots, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	1 50

SILK OAK (*Grevillea robusta*), Australia, 100 feet. Very graceful, fern-like leaves; of rapid growth; covered with bronze-yellow flowers in early summer. Resists drought; stately for avenue and lawn.

	EACH	10	100
6-inch box, 6 to 7 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
Potted, 5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00	50 00
Potted, 4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

Thelemanniana, 6 feet. More of a shrub than tree. Foliage needle-like; flowers borne in small cluster, ruddy pink.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50

SPRUCES (*Picea*) and **FIRS** (*Abies*). In habit of growth the Spruces are very similar to the Firs, but the branches stand out from the main stem more horizontally, and not so closely together. Distinguished from the Firs mainly by their drooping cones and linear, flat leaves on the upper side of the branches; the Firs have their needles short and scattered all around the branches.

	EACH
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft.	\$5 00
Boxed, 3 to 4 ft.	4 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	1 50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 25
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	1 00

Note Rare Varieties

Alba (White Spruce), N. America, 70 feet. Foliage silvery gray; strong aromatic odor when bruised.

Douglasi (Douglas Spruce), Oregon, 120 feet. A rapid-growing native tree of symmetrical habit.

Excelsa (Norway Spruce), Europe, 150 feet. A lofty, rapid grower; branches of graceful, drooping habit; very hardy.

Firma (Japanese Fir), Japan, 100 feet. Stately tree of rapid growth. Branches stout and flexible.

Menziesii (Sitka Spruce), Alaska to California, 100 feet. Similar to White Spruce; foliage rich blue or sage color.

Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir), Caucasus Europe, 150 feet. Very symmetrical; foliage massive, dark green, glossy above, slightly glaucous below. Does well in the interior valleys.

Pectinata (European Fir), Southern Europe, 150 feet. A noble tree; spreading branches; broad, silvery foliage.

Pinsapo (Spanish Silver Fir), India, 60 feet. Very regular and symmetrical in habit; leaves bright green above, silvery beneath; adapted to warm climates.

RARE VARIETIES OF SPRUCES.

Pungens glauca (Colorado Spruce), Rocky Mountains, 80 feet. Branches in regular whorls, gradually receding toward top, and forming a conical outline. Leaves vary from green to silvery white. Thrives in dry climates.

Pungens glauca kosteriana (Colorado or Koster's Blue Spruce), 40 feet. A form of preceding. The most beautiful for garden or lawn; foliage silvery blue.

	EACH
14 in. box, 2 to 3 ft.	\$3 00
6 in. box, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	2 00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	1 50

STERCULIA. See *Brachychiton*.

THUYOPSIS (The Japanese Thuyas). Beautiful conifers, thriving best in moist, cool climates; stand extreme cold.

Borealis (*Cupressus nootkatensis*) (Nootka Sound Cypress, Yellow Cedar), Sitka to Oregon, 120 feet. Very desirable; pyramidal habit, with light, glossy green foliage.

	EACH
Cement pots, 3 to 4 ft.	\$3 00
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft.	2 50
10-inch box, 3 to 4 ft.	2 00
10-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	1 50
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	3 00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	2 50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1 50

TORREYA (Nutmeg). These beautiful Yew like trees are well adapted to California conditions. Their foliage effects are fully equal to the Firs and they have the advantage of not being affected by the extremes of heat in the summer months.

Californica (*Tumion californicum*, California Nutmeg), 40 feet. A handsome, yew-like tree, forming a compact head and producing a nut very much resembling the nutmeg of commerce. The leaves are dark green and lustrous 1 to 3 inches long. An interesting tree adapting itself to a wide range of locations.

	EACH
Potted, 10 to 12 inch	\$1 00

Nucifera (Japanese Nutmeg Cedar). Tree varies from 30 to 80 feet high; branches in regular whorls with yew-like aspect; leaves leathery, about an inch long, dark green, paler beneath; nuts oval about an inch long. The bark is bright red, contrasting strongly with the foliage.

	EACH
Boxed, 2 to 3 ft.	\$2 00

UMBRELLA PINE. See *Sciadopitys*.

YEW (*Taxus*). Very desirable for park planting; densely clothed with dark green. Wood heavy, hard, close-grained, strong, elastic, reddish. Thrive best in a moderately moist sandy loam. In warm dry climates they must be shaded the first year.

	EACH
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	\$3 50
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.	2 50
10-inch box, 3 to 4 ft.	2 00
8-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	1 50
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 50
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	1 25

Dwarf Golden (*T. baccata elegantissima*), 20 feet. One of the most valuable dwarf, golden-leaved evergreen Yew; new leaves bright straw color.

English (*T. baccata*), Europe, 40 feet. Slow growth; densely branched, spreading head; dark green leaves.

Irish (*T. baccata fastigiata*) 40 feet. An upright-growing variety; deep, dark green foliage. One of the most desirable evergreens of columnar habit for formal gardens.

Variegated Irish Yew (*T. baccata fastigiata variegata*), 20 feet. Same habit as above, but with part of the foliage striped and margined with silvery white or pale straw-colored blotches.



Sequoia gigantea—California Big Tree.
See Page 39.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Nowhere in the United States or perhaps in all the world is it possible to use the large assortment of beautiful flowering evergreen shrubs, many of which bear colored berries in the winter season, as in California. These hundreds of different varieties of green, golden and silver variegated foliaged plants are used for every purpose to make the gardens and landscape views attractive every day of the year.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA (*A. rupestris*), 6 feet. A garden hybrid. A pretty shrub of straggling growth, bearing small, fragrant, tube-like flowers during the entire summer, color light rose on the outside and white on the inside.

	EACH	10
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft	\$2 50	
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft	60	
Balled, 4 to 5 ft	2 00	\$17 50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft	1 50	12 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft	1 25	10 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	50	4 00

ARALIA (*Fatsia*). The Aralias, with the exception of *A. papyrifera*, are only adapted for house or conservatory culture. They are very pretty decorative plants and do remarkably well indoors. They grow in open ground in Southern California.

Papyrifera (*F. papyrifera*), Rice Paper Plant, China, 20 feet. A very tropical looking small tree or shrub with very large, deeply lobed leaves light green above and downy beneath. It is of very easy culture and is so effective within a short time that it deserves to be generally planted.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft	\$1 00	

Sieboldii (*F. japonica*), Japanese Aralia, Japan, 8 feet. A beautiful plant, with large, glossy palmate leaves.

Sieboldii variegata (Japanese Variegated Aralia). Similar to preceding; leaves broadly marked with creamy white.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft	\$2 00	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft	1 50	

ANGEL'S TRUMPET (*Datura arborea*), S. America, 10 feet. Large shrub or tree; leaves 6 to 12 inches long, covered with fine "powder." Flowers creamy white, trumpet-shaped, 7 to 8 inches long, with a musk-like odor. Blooms all summer.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft	\$0 75	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	60	
Potted, 8 to 12 in	50	

AUCUBA JAPONICA (Japanese Laurel), 4 feet. S. Asia to Japan. A very handsome shrub, and one of the best of the colored-leaved foliage plants; leaves large, distinctly speckled with golden-yellow; should be grown in partial shade.

	EACH	10
10-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft	\$0 60	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft	75	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	50	

Japonica aureo maculata, 6 feet. A form of the above, with yellow spotted leaves.

	EACH	10
Tubs, 2 to 3 ft	\$1 50	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft	1 00	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft	75	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	60	

AZARA MICROPHYLLA, Chile, 15 feet. A graceful shrub with dark shining green leaves; flowers greenish yellow succeeded by orange colored berries. Very desirable as a single plant or for grouping. Does remarkably well in the interior.

	EACH	10
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft	\$0 60	
Potted, 8 to 12 in	40	\$3 00

BERBERIS DARWINI (Darwin's Barberry), Chile, 4 feet. A spreading shrub, with thick, leathery foliage; flowers orange-yellow, very fragrant, followed by dark purple fruit.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	\$0 75	\$6 00

ILICIFOLIA (Holly leaved Barberry). So. America, 5 feet, of low dense growth; brilliant red fruits, scarlet in fall.

	EACH	10
12-inch box, 2 to 3 ft	\$1 00	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft	75	6 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft	60	5 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	50	4 00
Potted, 8 to 12 in	40	3 00

See Mahonia for description Berberis Californica.

BOXUS (The Boxwoods). These very ornamental shrubs of dense but rather slow growth, with shining foliage are invaluable for grouping, lawn decoration and for hedge purposes. For tub culture and for formal decorative work they are more extensively grown than any other class of plants. They thrive in a warm dry climate fully as well as on the coast. The very hard and close grained wood is in demand for engraving and finer turnery work.

	EACH	10
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft	\$2 50	
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft	2 00	
10-inch box, 2 to 3 ft	1 25	
6-inch box, 1 ft	50	
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft	2 50	
Cement pots, 1½ to 2 ft	2 00	
Cement pots, 1 to 1½ ft	1 50	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft	2 00	\$15 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft	1 50	12 50
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft	1 25	10 00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft	1 00	7 50

Except Suffruticosa.

Balearica, Spain, 15 ft. A handsome shrub, foliage light green.

Japonica angustifolia (Narrow-leaved Japanese Box), 3 feet. Light green, long narrow leaves. A very compact slow grower. Excellent for low hedge.

Sempervirens (Tree Box), Europe, 10 feet. Large shrubs of dense habit; small foliage.

Sempervirens arborescens, 25 feet. Tall shrub or small tree. Suitable for tall hedge.

Sempervirens argentea-marginata (Silver Striped-Leaved Box Tree), 6 feet. Of the same habit as the above, but with silver-striped leaves.

Sempervirens aurea (Golden-Leaved Box Tree), 6 feet. Leaves striped and variegated with golden.



Abelia grandiflora—Bears Tube-like Flowers Through Entire Summer.



Pyracantha—Burning Bush, Bears White Flowers followed by Masses of Crimson Berries.

Handsworthii, 6 feet. Erect grower, noted for the size and symmetry of foliage.

Sempervirens rotundifolia, 6 feet. Foliage large, golden. Fine for single specimens.

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF BUXUS

Sempervirens suffruticosa (Dwarf Box), 3 feet. Small bush, with glossy, roundish leaves; extensively used for edging.

	EACH	10	100
Cement pots, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$2 00		
Tubs, 1 to 1½ ft.	1 50		
6-inch box, 8 to 12 in.	50	\$4 00	\$30 00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	1 00	7 50	
Balled, 8 to 12 in.	60	5 00	40 00

BREATH OF HEAVEN (Diosma ericoides), Africa, 4 feet. Foliage heath-like; agreeably fragrant; flowers white, small, star-shaped; used in floral work. Plant hardy; very easily grown.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00

BROOM (Cytisus). Will succeed in almost any soil or situation. The large, pea-shaped flowers appear in the spring, followed by small pods; leaves rounded elongation of the stem.

Alba, Europe, 6 feet. With slender, erect, grooved branches, and white flowers.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 40	\$3 00

Andreana (C. scoparius andreanus), Europe, 10 feet. New. A beautiful variety. Flowers golden yellow, rich, velvety purple and crimson wings.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 40	\$3 00

Canariensis (Canary Islands), 8 feet. Makes a dense growth. Branches very downy. Flowers borne dense racemes, bright yellow and fragrant.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 00

Scotch (C. scoparius), Europe, 8 ft. Drooping branches; covered in spring with bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers.

	EACH	10
Potted, 8 to 12 in.	\$0 30	\$2 50

Spanish (C. hispanica), Europe, 8 feet. An upright-growing shrub; flowers yellow, on long, drooping, leafless branches.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

BUDDLEIA JAPONICA, Japan, 5 feet. A handsome ornamental shrub, spreading habit; flowers lilac color and borne in pendulous racemes.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50

BURNING BUSH (Pyracantha), Europe, 10 feet. A thick, thorny shrub, foliage small, rich, bronzy, glossy green color; white flowers, followed by masses of crimson berries, persisting all winter. All of this family is very hardy and withstands the coldest weather.

	EACH	10
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	\$2 00	
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	\$ 4 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00

Crenulata (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn), Himalayas, 10 feet. A beautiful shrub in spring; brilliant in winter, with masses of scarlet berries.

	EACH	10
10-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	75	6 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	60	5 00

Lalandii (P. coccinea), Asia, 12 feet. Similar to the preceding but of more vigorous growth; berries orange yellow.

	EACH	10
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	
Potted, 8 to 12 in.	40	

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, Japan, 6 to 12 feet. Very beautiful winter flowering evergreens; their handsome, shining, dark green foliage and magnificent, wax-like flowers of various colors which appear in great profusion all winter render them indispensable for the conservatory, and well adapted for parlor or window culture; perfectly hardy in this climate, in the open ground, but should be planted in a shady place and protected the first year.

Well branched plants varying from 1 to 3 ft. \$1 25 to \$2 00

Double Pink. Blooms early; one of the best.

Double Red. Flowers very double; largest size; beautiful red.

Double Red and White. Flowers double red, striped white; free-flowering.

Double White. Produces abundance of large, pure white, double flowers.

CARPENTERIA CALIFORNICA (Wild Anemone), 6 feet. An ornamental, tall growing shrub; a native of the Sierra Nevada mountains; flowers pure white with yellow stamens like a greatly enlarged Mock Orange, from three to four inches across, and very fragrant. Adapted to the driest locations. A grand native shrub.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	75	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	60	

CASSIA ARTEMISIOIDES, Australia, 6 feet. A very strong growing shrub with narrow, linear leaves; flowers deep yellow; withstands drought.

Corymbosa, Argentina, 6 feet. Small shrub of graceful appearance with slender branches and fine foliage. Bloom very freely all summer.

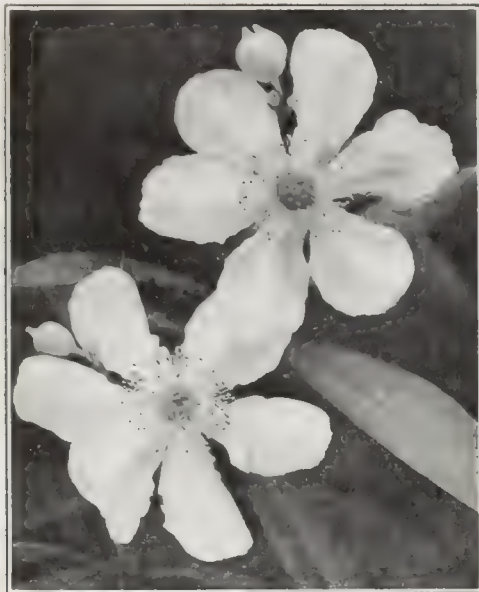
	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	60	5 00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00
6-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft.	40	3 00

CEANOTHUS. Free flowering shrubs especially valuable for their late flowering habit. Grow in almost any soil, preferring a sunny position.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	75	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	

Arboreus (Tree Myrtle), California, 10 feet. Small tree with whitish bark. Flowers pale blue to white borne in panicles.

Azureus (C. hybridus), 10 feet. Flowers pale blue, leaves bright green above, downy beneath.



Wild Anemone—*Carpenteria californica*. A Grand California Native Shrub. See Page 45.

CEANOTHUS—Continued

Prostratus, California, 3 feet. A procumbent shrub. Leaves coarse and toothed. Bears blue flowers in clusters at end of short branches.

Thyrsoiflorus (*California Lilac*), 20 feet. A splendid variety, with fine, dark green foliage; flowers light blue.

CESTRUM AURANTIACUM, Guatemala, 4 feet. Free-flowering evergreen shrub; covered all summer with orange-colored flowers.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	40	

Elegans (*Coral Plant*), 4 feet. Strong-growing shrub. Purplish red, trumpet-shaped flowers.

Fasciculatum, Mexico, 4 feet. Flowers of a deeper purplish red than the preceding.

	EACH	10
Potted, 8 to 12 inches.	\$0 30	\$2 50

CHERRY (*Cerasus*). A bush or small tree sometimes making a height of 20 feet. Very ornamental with shining, dark glossy green holly-like foliage, and found growing in the lower foothills throughout California. Flowers are produced in racemes and are followed by large red or black purple cherries, the stone almost filling them. A superb shrub and worthy of extensive cultivation. Often used for hedges.

	EACH	10
12-inch box, 3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	75	\$6 00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	60	5 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00

Broad-Leaved (*C. integrifolia*), Catalina Islands, California, 15 feet. Similar to preceding; leaves larger, with few spines; flowers more numerous and fruit larger.

California Evergreen (*Cerasus ilicifolia*), 20 feet. With brilliant foliage, lighter than Holly. Found in the lower foothills of California.

Carolina Cherry (*C. carolina*), Mock Orange of the South, South U. S., 30 feet. A well known shrub or tree of the south. Desirable as a single specimen or for grouping. A most effective background. Flowers cream colored. A very handsome evergreen.

CHOISYA TERNATA (*Mexican Orange*), Mexico, 8 feet. Low-growing shrub; glossy, bright green, fragrant leaves and abundant, snowy, sweet-scented flowers during the entire season. Very desirable for hedges.

	EACH	10
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	60	5 00

CHRISTMAS BERRY (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), 10 feet. A native shrub of California, growing quite abundantly in the coast counties and thriving equally as well in the hot, dry climate of the interior. In bloom in the summer, in numerous white panicles. Valued highly not only as a striking decorative plant but also for the deep red berries which hang in immense clusters on the ends of the branches from November to February. These berries are extensively used during the holidays and are known as Christmas Berries, Holly Berries, etc.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	75	5 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00

CISTUS LADANIFERUS (*Spotted Rock Rose*), Europe, 3 feet. Spreading shrub of prostrate growth. Flowers large, pure white with crimson spot at base of petals. Handsome and free flowering.

	EACH	10
Potted, 8 to 12 inch.	\$0 40	\$3 00

COLLETIA CRUCIATA, S. America, 4 feet. Curious shrubs, with elliptic, flattened, prickly spiny leaves. Covered in spring with small white flowers. Fine single specimen plants.

	EACH	10
Potted, 4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$5 00
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00

COPROSMA BAUERIANA PICTURATA, New Zealand, 6 feet. Dense-growing shrub with rounded, glossy green leaves. Fine decorative specimen plants; makes a fine, compact hedge.

	EACH	10
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	40	3 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	40	3 00

CORONILLA GLAUCA, Europe, 4 feet. Pretty evergreen shrub, covered with yellow flowers in summer; fragrant in daytime, scentless at night; foliage glaucous green.

Glauc variegata, Europe, 4 feet. Similar to the preceding, but leaves are mottled yellow.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	40	3 00

COTONEASTER. Chiefly grown for their red fruits which are borne in great profusion, and remaining throughout the whole winter. Thrive in any good drained soil. Rapidly attaining great and deserved popularity.

	EACH	10
10 inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	
6 inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	75	\$6 00
6 inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	60	5 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00

Horizontalis, China, 2 feet. Branches stout, almost horizontal; large, rose-colored flowers; leaves small, turning bright red in fall.

Microphylla, Himalayas, 2 feet. Well adapted for rockeries on account of their low, almost horizontal growth. They will thrive in any ordinary garden soil. Flowers small, white, appearing in May and followed during the fall and winter months with bright red berries.

Pannosa, China, 10 feet. Shrub of upright growth, branches long and slender, leaves deep green above silvery beneath. Flowers white followed by enormous quantities of red berries in the fall.

DAPHNE ODORA (*White Flowering*), Japan, 4 feet. Low-growing; dark, glossy foliage and very fragrant white flowers in winter.

Variegated (*D. odora variegata*), Japan, 4 feet. Similar to above; leaves variegated and flowers pink.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	



Heteromeles arbutifolia—Christmas Berry. California Native Shrub. Berries Used for Christmas Decorations.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM MACROPODUM, Japan, 15 feet. Effective shrub; large, broad, leathery leaves. EACH 10
 Potted, 4 to 6 ft. \$0 75
 Potted, 3 to 4 ft. 60
 Potted, 2 to 3 ft. 50

DEERINGIA CELESOIDES, Australia, 4 feet. Pretty, graceful shrub; light green foliage.

Celesoides variegata, Australia, 4 feet. Slender-growing shrub; white-margined leaves and long spikes of white flowers in summer. EACH 10
 6 inch box, 1½ to 2 ft. \$0 50 \$4 00
 Balled, 4 to 5 ft. 1 25
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft. 75
 Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 50
 Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. 40 3 00

DENDROPANAX JAPONICUS, Japan, 4 feet. Very unique and attractive; has maple-like leaves, white flowers and small, round berries. EACH 10
 8 inch box, 3 to 4 ft. \$1 25
 8 inch box, 2 to 3 ft. 1 00
 Potted, 3 to 4 ft. 1 00
 Potted, 2 to 3 ft. 75

DOGWOOD EVERGREEN. (Cornus capitata), Himalayas, 15 feet. A large sized shrub, flowers large, similar to those of the eastern flowering Dogwood. The plant is extremely successful in California. Flowers cream colored becoming ruddy before falling, followed by large, red, showy fruits, edible but insipid. A most beautiful plant and deserves to be widely planted.

EACH 10
 Potted, 2 to 3 ft. \$0 75



Daphne odora—A Beautiful Japanese Shrub Bearing Fragrant White Flowers in Winter. See Page 46.

DURANTA PLUMIERI (Golden Dew Drop), America, 6 feet. Blue flowers, oddly striped in great profusion all summer, followed by yellow berries. EACH 10

Boxed, 3 to 4 ft. \$1 00 \$7 50
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 00
 Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 60 5 00
 Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. 50
 6 inch box 2 to 3 ft. 50 4 00
 6 inch box, 10 to 12 in. 40 3 00

ELAEAGNUS (The Evergreen Oleaster). Highly ornamental shrubs with handsome foliage and for this reason very decorative either on a lawn or as single specimens. Will do well in any ordinary soil and thrive remarkably well in the interior valleys. Very attractive planted as a hedge, trimmed to a height of 5 feet. EACH 10

Boxed, 2 to 3 ft. \$2 00
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft. 1 25 \$10 00
 Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 1 00 8 00
 6 inch box, 1 to 1½ ft. 75 6 00

Reflexa maculata (Golden Leaved Oleaster), Japan 6 feet. Foliage blotched golden yellow.

Reflexa pungens (Bronze Oleaster), Japan, 10 feet. Spreading shrub, bronzy brown branches; leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.

Reflexa variegata (Variegated Oleaster), Japan 8 feet. Of same habit as two preceding, except leaves margined yellowish.

ESCALLONIA, South America. These fine plants grow freely in almost any ordinary soil; they are well adapted as shelter plants for hedges. As foliage plants alone they are exceedingly attractive but add to this their very free flowering habit and they present a combination of qualities making them invaluable as all around purpose plants.

Alba, 10 feet. Shrub of erect habit; foliage dark green, glossy; flowers loose in panicles, white. EACH 10

Balled, 2 to 3 ft. \$1 00 \$7 50
 Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 75 6 00
 Potted, 2 to 3 ft. 75 6 00
 Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. 50 4 00

Montevidensis, 10 feet. Erect bush, cylindrical branches; roundish, dark, glossy leaves; flowers white, all summer. EACH 10

Balled, 3 to 4 ft. \$1 50
 6 inch box, 2 to 3 ft. 1 00

Rosea, 6 feet. In general, same as preceding; flowers light pink. EACH 10

Potted, 1½ to 2 ft. \$0 75
 Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. 60

Rubra, 4 feet. Branches erect, hairy; dwarf; shining green leaves, bright red flowers. EACH 10

6 inch box, 1½ to 2 ft. \$0 60 \$5 00

EUGENIA. Shrub or low growing tree, very closely related to the Myrtle. Grown chiefly for their ornamental foliage and berries. Desirable as specimen plants and for hedges. EACH 10

6 inch box, 4 to 6 ft. \$2 00
 6 inch box, 3 to 4 ft. 1 50
 6 inch box, 2 to 3 ft. 1 25
 Potted, 2 to 3 ft. 1 00
 Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 75

Apiculata (E. myrtus luma), Chile, 8 feet. Very attractive shrub, with small smooth rounded leaves, tipped with a small point. Flowers white, very free flowering. Contrast between foliage and flowers very marked. A fine specimen plant and makes a fine hedge plant.

Myrtifolia (E. australis) Brush Cherry, Australia, 15 feet. Handsome shrub of compact growth; leaves dark green, the new growth being a ruddy red. Blooms very profusely, followed with purple berries

EVONYMUS, Japan, 3 to 8 feet. Very desirable for hedges. Variegated varieties are very effective when planted alone or when established in containers for porch decorations. The shrubs are being very largely planted in all parts of the State. Stands severe pruning. EACH 10

Cement pots, 3 to 4 ft. \$2 50
 Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft. 2 00
 Cement pots, 1½ to 2 ft. 1 50
 6-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft. 60 \$5 00
 Balled, 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 12 50
 Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 1 25 10 00
 Balled, 1½ to 2 ft. 75 6 00

Except rare varieties, see price.

Japonicus (Evergreen Evonymus). Dense, upright; leaves dark, lustrous green.

Japonicus albo marginatus (Silver-Margined Evonymus). Compact growth; leaves have narrow white margin.

Japonicus argenteo variegatus (Silver Variegated Evonymus). Upright; silvery variegated foliage.

Japonicus aureus (Golden Leaved Evonymus). Prized for its golden foliage.

Japonicus, duc d'anjou (Golden Blotched Evonymus). Foliage light green, outer edges variegated, golden yellow band.

EVONYMUS—Continued Page 48.

RECENTLY INTRODUCED VARIETIES OF
EVONYMUS

Japonicus microphyllus (E. pulchellus). Dwarf; small; deep green leaves. Very desirable for low hedges.

	EACH	10
Cement pots, 1½ to 2 ft	\$2 00	
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft	1 00	
6-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft	75	\$6 00

Japonicus medio pictus. Moderate grower; leaves with yellow blotch in middle.

Japonicus President Gouthier. A splendid variety with large leaves, beautifully variegated creamy white.

Japonicus compacta viridis. (New). A very compact, erect-growing variety, with bright green leaves.

	EACH	
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft	\$3 00	
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft	75	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	50	



Hypericum moserianum—Gold Flower. A Pretty Flowering Shrub Desirable for Borders.

FABIANA IMBRICATA, S. America, 3 feet. A very erect-growing shrub with heath-like foliage and white, funnel-shaped flowers.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft	\$1 25	\$10 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft	1 00	7 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft	75	6 00

FREMTONTIA CALIFORNICA (False Slippery Elm), 6 feet. A native shrub which should be more extensively cultivated. Found in the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Very attractive when covered with its golden yellow blooms in summer.

	EACH	
Potted, 10 to 12 inches	\$1 25	

HYPERICUM HIRCINUM, S. Europe, 4 feet. Of bushy growth; more erect than the following.

Moserianum (Gold Flower), France, 3 feet. Hardy; abundant single yellow flowers, 2 inches across; leaves dark green, ovate.

Patulum Henryii, 3 feet. This variety is hardier than Moserianum. Makes a vigorous growth. Suitable for low hedges.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft	\$1 00	
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft	75	\$5 00
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft	50	4 00
Potted, 1 to 2 ft	40	3 00

GARRYA ELLIPTICA (Silk Tassel Bush), California to New Mexico, 8 feet. Leaves elliptical; dark green and shining above, hoary beneath; flowers orange-colored, arranged in elegant pendulous catkins from 6 to 9 inches long and proceeding from near the apex of the shoots, resembling silk tassels, followed by black berries; worthy of extensive cultivation.

	EACH	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft	\$1 00	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	75	

HAKEA. Australia. Quite largely used in landscape work in Southern California. Small and compact. Very resistant to drouth and should be planted in well drained soils. Hardy as far north as Sacramento.

Laurina (H. eucalyptoides) (Sea Urchin), 20 feet. The only variety with showy flowers. Used for ground covers and hedges. In Italy it is called "The glory of the gardens of the Riviera."

Saligna (Willow-like), 8 feet. Bushy shrub; leaves tipped crimson; flowers white.

Suaveolens (H. pectinata), 10 feet. Highly-suited for hedges. Can be planted in dry locations. Flowers white.

	EACH	
6-inch box, 4 to 6 ft	\$1 00	
6-inch box, 3 to 4 ft	75	
Potted, 3 to 4 ft	60	
Potted, 2 to 3 ft	50	

HEATH MEDITERRANEAN (ERICA), S. Europe, 2 feet. Dwarf shrub with numerous short branches, densely clothed with small needle-like leaves. Very showy plants and produce exquisite purplish pink flowers in early spring. This is the only variety that will do well in warm climates.

	EACH	10
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft	\$0 75	\$6 00
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft	60	5 00
6-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft	50	4 00

LAGUNARIA PATERSONII, Norfolk Island, Australia, 20 feet. Tall, pyramidal; leaves whitish beneath. Flowers like Hibiscus; white to pink.

	EACH	10
Potted, 6 to 8 in.	\$0 30	\$2 50

LAUREL (Laurus). There are few foliage plants superior to the Laurel for inside or out of door decoration or ornamental purposes. They can be used advantageously as single specimens, for grouping and for embellishing the lawn and are very effective wherever planted. Habitat S. Europe.

	EACH	
Boxed, 2 to 3 ft	\$1 50	
Boxed, 1 to 1½ ft	1 00	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	75	
Potted, 8 to 12 in.	60	

Except Sweet Bay.

English (L. cerasus), 15 feet. Broad, shining leaves; great clusters of creamy white flowers; purple berries.

Portugal (L. lusitanica), 4 feet. Dwarfish, with glossy dark leaves; flowers intensely fragrant at night.

Sweet Bay (L. nobilis), 60 feet. Upright; deep, dark green, fragrant leaves; covered in fall with shiny black berries. May be pruned or cropped into various shapes.

	EACH	10
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 8 ft	\$5 00	
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 6 ft	3 00	\$25 00
Balled, 4 to 6 ft	1 50	12 50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft	1 25	10 00

LAURUSTINUS (Viburnum tinus), Mediterranean region, 8 to 12 feet. A well known and popular shrub planted widely in California as a specimen plant and very fine for hedges. Bears an abundance of white flowers in the winter. Very hardy.

	EACH	10
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft	\$2 00	
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft	2 00	
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft	1 50	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft	1 00	\$7 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft	75	6 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft	60	5 00
6-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft	50	4 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	40	3 00

Except Variegated.

Grandiflorus (V. Tinus grandiflorum). Leaves and flowers much larger than preceding.

Rotundifolia (V. Tinus rotundifolium). Leaves rounded, glossy green; flower heads very large; never sun-scalds.

Variegated (V. Tinus variegatum). Leaves blotched silvery.

	EACH	
12-inch box, 2 to 3 ft	\$1 00	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft	75	

LEPTOSPERMUM LAEVIGATUM, Australia, 20 feet. A tall gracefully arching shrub; foliage grayish green; flowers white in the greatest profusion. A fine shrub to secure rapid effects; not very particular as to location. Used very extensively in the pioneer work in Golden Gate Park. Does very well in the interior valleys.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	40	3 00

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM (Oregon Grape), Pacific Coast, 6 feet. Shining, purplish, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers; berries blue-black. A native variety used for covert planting.

	EACH	10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft	\$1 25	
Boxed, 1½ to 2 ft	1 00	
6-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft	60	
Potted 8 to 12 in.	50	\$4 00

Japonica (Japanese Mahonia), 8 feet. Very distinct; leaves about a foot long; clusters of bright yellow flowers in long racemes; not suitable for hot climates.

	EACH	
Boxed, 2 to 3 ft	\$2 00	
Boxed, 1½ to 2 ft	1 50	
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft	1 00	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	75	

Pinnata (M. fascicularis), California, 5 feet. Very similar to the Oregon Grape in character but distinguished from that variety by its more prickly and very bright green leaves. New growth quite red. Flowers yellow, followed by dark blue berries in clusters. A grand shrub for grouping.

	EACH	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft	\$1 00	

MAYTENUS BOARIA, Chile, 30 feet. A beautiful evergreen with pendulous branches and small, greenish flowers.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft	\$1 00	
Potted, 10 to 12 in.	40	\$3 00

MELALEUCA, Australia. These low-spreading shrubs are wonderfully well adapted to the interior valleys of California. Their free-flowering qualities, combined with their rapidity of growth, make them valuable acquisitions. EACH 10

Boxed, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 00
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.....	40	3 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	30	

Alba, 15 feet. Flowers white.

Armilaris, 15 feet. Flowers white.

Decussata, 15 feet. Smooth leaves; lilac-colored flowers in August.

Ericifolia, 8 feet. Flowers pale yellow; leaves feathery, spreading or recurved.

Hypericifolia, 8 feet. Of spreading habit; flowers red.

Leucadendron (Cajuput Tree), 20 feet. Flowers white, in pendulous spikes; leaves long, lanceolate. A fine and very desirable shrub.

Oppositifolia, 8 feet. Graceful foliage; scarlet flowers.

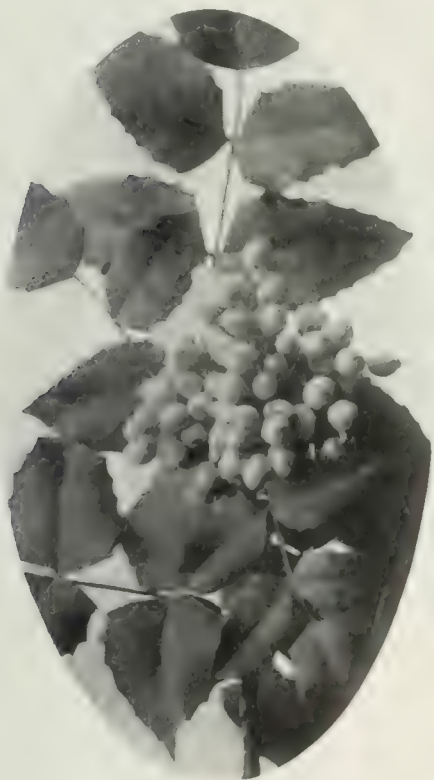
Wilsonii, 10 feet. Fine erect-growing shrub with medium-sized, lance-shaped leaves. Foliage soft and pleasing. New growths ruddy, making a beautiful contrast.

METROSIDEROS (Callistemon), Bottle Brush, Australia. Thrives perfectly in California. Is covered with rich crimson flowers in dense racemes from May to July. A very beautiful and attractive large shrub.

Robusta, 6 feet. An odd shrub, covered with rich, crimson flowers, in dense racemes, in July.

Semperflorens, 10 ft. Leaves thick, lanceolate, reddish when young; flowers in reddish spikes; rather loose. Rapid grower.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	75	\$6 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 00
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.....	50	4 00



Mahonia aquifolium—Oregon Grape. Blue Berries with Dark Green Foliage Very Attractive. See Page 48.

MYOPORUM LAETUM, New Zealand, 20 feet. Quick growth; leaves large, glossy, oleander-like; small white flowers, pink berries. Grows well in nearly any soil. EACH 10

6-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	40	3 00

MYRTLE (Myrtus), Europe. Classic shrub, with handsome, aromatic foliage, and fragrant white flowers, which appear all summer; effective for grouping. We can supply these plants trimmed up like Bay Trees with 2 to 3 foot stem and crowns well shaped and developed. These make fine specimens for formal planting and when planted in containers are very desirable for porch decorations.

Standard.

	EACH
Balled, 18-in. stem, 15-in. head.....	\$2 50
Balled, 12-in. stem, 12-in. head.....	2 00

Bush Form.

	EACH	10
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 25	\$10 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00	
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	75	6 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	50	4 00
Potted, 8 to 12 inch.....	40	3 00

Common (M. communis), 10 feet. Dwarf shrubs; lustrous green leaves. Does well in the interior valleys.

Microphylla (Small Leaved Myrtle), 6 feet. Small, dark green foliage, set closely along branches. Fine ornamental shrub.

Nana Variegated, 4 feet. A form of the Communis except the leaves are variegated, and bush of dwarfish habit.

NANDINA DOMESTICA (Japanese Nandina), 4 to 6 feet. A beautiful upright growing dwarfish shrub with a number of reed like stems about as thick as a finger and crowned with deep, glossy green leaves and with tall spikes of white flowers. The young growth is prettily tinged with red and in the winter assumes beautiful coppery tones. In the fall it is covered with masses of small red and white berries. This elegant, graceful plant does well on the coast and interior.

	EACH
Tubs, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 00
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft.....	2 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 25
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1 00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.....	90
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	75

OLEANDER (Nerium), S. Asia, 15 feet. We are making a specialty of growing these beautiful plants, and have selected the following fine varieties as the best. Oleanders are particularly adapted to this climate and are deserving of more cultivation than has been given to them; their large deep green foliage, combined with their fragrant flowers of many hues, which appear all summer render them our most attractive and effective ornamental plants.

	EACH	10	100
Tubs, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$2 00		
Tubs, 3 to 4 ft.....	1 50		
10-in. box, 3 to 4 ft.....	1 25		
10-in. box, 2 to 3 ft.....	1 00		
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.....	1 25	\$10 00	\$75 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....	1 00	7 50	60 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....	40	3 00	

Album maximum. Single white.

Album plenum. Perfect white Oleander; flowers very double.

Atropurpureum duplex. One of the best doubles; deep carmine, streaked white.

Laurifolium. Especially remarkable on account of its stiff, broad foliage like that of a laurel. Flowers rosy pink, streaked white. A thrifty grower.

Lillian Henderson. Double white; heliotrope-scented.

Madame Peyre. Double; ivory to straw color.

Mme. Planchon. Semi-double; rosy lilac.

Madam Sarah Bernhardt. Immense truss; single, delicate white, streaked pink.

Madoni grandiflorum. Creamy white, semi-double; fragrant; strong grower.

Mrs. F. Roeding. Originated by us; strong grower; very hardy; flowers double, finely fringed, color of La France rose.

Nankin. Single; salmon-yellow; of dwarfish habit; best yellow.

Nankin Variegated. Leaves beautifully variegated; flowers double, light pink.

Professor Durand. Very double; changing from creamy yellow to deep amber-yellow.

Purpureum. Single; deep carmine-crimson, shaded maroon.

Sister Agnes. Very large truss; single pearly white; very free-blooming.

Splendens giganteum. Double rose; very fragrant; largest of all Oleanders; blooms all summer.

OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS (Japan Fragrant Olive), 20 feet. Small tree; sweet; fragrant; both white and yellow flowered varieties. Blooms continuously during winter.

	EACH
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 25

PHOTINIA SERRULATA, China, 20 feet. A tall shrub with glossy green leaves from 5 to 7 inches long which assume the most beautiful tints during the winter months. Flowers are borne in broad panicles or heads and are followed in the fall by bright red berries. Perfectly hardy and highly ornamental.

	EACH	10	100
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50		
Boxed, 3 to 4 ft.....	1 25		
Bare roots, 4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	\$7 50	\$60 00
Bare roots, 3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00	50 00
Bare roots, 2 to 3 ft.....	60	5 00	

PITTOSPORUM. Very bright foliaged plants either growing compact with spreading branches or with an erect upright habit. They are all very ornamental and their attractive colors combined with the fact that some of them are very free flowering, causes them to be in demand for grouping, hedges and for lawn ornamentation.

Crassifolium (Thick Leaved Pittosporum), New Zealand, 10 feet. Highly ornamental on account of pale, glaucous foliage; valuable for windbreaks.

Eugenioides, New Zealand, 20 feet. Upright grower; silvery, light green leaves; black stems; very fine for hedges.

	EACH	10
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	40	\$3 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	30	2 50

Phyllaræoides, Australia, 30 feet. Slender, graceful habit like Weeping Willow; flowers yellow.

	EACH	10
6-inch box, 3 to 4 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00
Potted, 4 to 6 ft.	1 50	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	60	5 00

Rhombifolium (Queensland Pittosporum), 20 feet. An ornamental tree suited for avenue planting. Flowers white and fragrant followed by yellow berries persisting all winter.

	EACH	10
Potted, 8 to 12 inch.	\$0 40	\$3 00

Tenuifolium (P. nigricans), New Zealand, 40 feet. Similar in growth to Eugenioides except that leaves are smaller and darker green. Remarkable for its black flowers.

	EACH	10
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

Tobira (Japanese Pittosporum), 10 feet. Low-growing shrub, dark green leaves; fragrant flowers; pure white.

Tobira variegatum (Variegated Japanese Pittosporum), 4 feet. Same habit as the preceding; foliage margined white.

	EACH	10
Boxed, 2 to 3 ft.	\$2 00	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	\$12 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50
6-inch boxes, 1 to 1½ ft.	60	5 00

Undulatum (Wavy Leaved Pittosporum), Australia, 10 feet. Deep green, glossy leaves; flowers intensely fragrant at night.

	EACH	10
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
6-inch box, 1½ to 2 ft.	60	5 00
6-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00

PLUM NATAL (Carrisa grandiflora), S. Africa, 20 feet. A striking flowering shrub. Flowers have a strong Jasmine odor, succeeded by scarlet edible fruits; foliage glossy green.

	EACH	10
Potted, 8 to 12 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00

POLYGALA DALMAISIANA, S. Africa, 4 feet. A very free blooming plant with rosy pea-shaped flowers completely enveloping it during the entire summer. The odd color and shape of the flowers and its free blooming make it very attractive. It will stand considerable frost.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00

PRIVET EVERGREEN (Ligustrum). Ornamental shrubs or small trees, with shining green leaves and small, whitish flowers, followed by black, round berries. Fine for tall hedges.

	EACH	10
12-inch boxes, 2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00	
6-inch boxes, 1½ to 2 ft.	75	\$6 00
6-inch boxes, 1 to 1½ ft.	60	5 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	60	5 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00
Potted, 8 to 12 in.	30	2 50

Areum variegatum (Golden Variegated), Japan, 15 feet. Similar to lucidum except that leaves are yellow.

Except Japonica and Lucidum Tricolor.

Coriaceum (Privet), Japan, 6 feet. Dwarf; dense; short, rigid branches; leaves dark green, shining above.

Lucidum (Shining Privet), Japan, 20 feet. Of rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves leathery, light green.

Nepalense, Himalaya, 10 feet. An exceedingly strong, upright grower; light green leaves. Well adapted for hedges.

Sinense (Chinese Privet) 10 feet. Slender, spreading leaves, shining dark above, light beneath; bluish black berries covered with bloom.

Japonicum (Japanese Privet), 15 feet. Glossy, dark, leathery leaves; white flowers in clusters; purplish berries.

	EACH	10	100
Naked roots, 6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$7 50	
Naked roots, 5 to 6 ft.	75	6 00	\$50 00
Naked roots, 4 to 5 ft.	60	5 00	40 00
Naked roots, 3 to 4 ft.	50	4 00	

Lucidum tricolor, Japan, 15 feet. A fine variety, with leaves variegated yellow.

	EACH	10
6-inch boxes, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	60	5 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00

RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA (Indian Hawthorn), India, 15 feet. Grows taller than Japonica. Willow-like foliage. Flowers pinkish white borne in loose panicles, and followed by dark blue berries which hang in clusters.

	EACH	10
6-inch box, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 60	
Potted, 8 to 12 in.	50	

Japonica ovata, Japan, 10 feet. Compact-growing shrub; dark green leaves; white flowers in summer, followed by black berries.

	EACH	10
6-inch box, 8 to 12 in.	\$0 50	\$4 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	75	6 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00

RHAMNUS ALATERNUS, Europe, 20 feet. Very hardy shrub, with smooth, shining green leaves and short racemes of small, greenish flowers.

	EACH	10
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	1 50	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	75	

Corymbosa (White Senna), Argentine, 6 feet. An elegant shrub with yellow flowers, blooming at intervals during the entire season.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50

STRAWBERRY TREE (Arbutus unedo), Europe, 10 feet. Foliage dark green, peculiarly beautiful in the fall, when the tree is covered at once with blossoms and ripe fruit, which is edible; identical in appearance with strawberries.

	EACH	10
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 25	
Potted, 8 to 12 in.	75	

TEUCRIUM, 8 feet. Hardy plants with aromatic foliage; suitable for garden or rock-work.

	EACH	10
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	60	5 00
6-inch box, 8 to 12 in.	50	4 00

Canadense. Eastern U. S. 8 feet. Useful for low grounds and moist borders, flowers purple to creamy.

Fruticans. S. Europe. 5 feet. Suitable for dry locations; leaves ovate, flowers blue. Has long blooming season.

VERONICA (Cancerwort). New Zealand. All are very showy, free blooming plants and succeed in any good garden soil in a sunny situation. All varieties seem to do very well in California and they are particularly well fitted for grouping and massing for immediate effect. Fine for low hedges.

	EACH	10
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	60	5 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00

Andersonii. 6 feet. Strong grower, leaves long, flowers violet purple.

Andersonii variegata. 6 feet. Leaves glossy green, margined silvery; flowers violet-blue.

Buxifolia. A compact grower, leaves quite small. Flowers when conditions are favorable during the entire year.

Carnea. 5 feet. Leaves small; flowers red.

Elliptica. 5 feet. Leaves small, light green; flowers large, violet, changing to pure white.

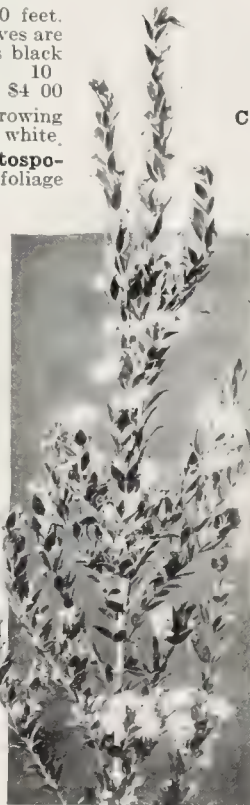
Imperialis. 8 feet. Large, dense spikes of amaranth-red or crimson-purple flowers.

Best Trees—"I am so often asked what Nursery puts out the best trees. I always say **Fancher Creek**. I will always advise the setting of your trees so long as you keep them up to the present high standard."

J. B. SAYLER, Monterey Co., Calif.

True to Name—"I have planted your trees for several years and as they come into bearing, have not had one tree but that has been true to name. Your trees have a fine system of roots and are very strong growers. Roeding **True Trees** are the trees to buy as there is **no hereafter trouble** as to variety. Mr. Roeding's personal instructions and assistance that he gives his customers is of great benefit to the fruit grower."

J. R. CHADBOURNE, Solano Co., Cal.



Myrtus—Myrtle.
Fragrant White Flowers all
Summer. See Page 49.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING PLANTS

This list comprises all of the best deciduous and evergreen climbing and trailing vines. No home is complete without a few climbing vines to shade the porches and pergolas. Also these vines may be used to splendid advantage as screens to cover unsightly views and add wonderful attractiveness as climbers on old brick walls and elsewhere. The English Ivy is especially desirable for a division fence and for rock work.

AKEBIA. Graceful, hardy climbers with twining stems. Very desirable and do well in exposed situations.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00

Lobata. Japan. Flowers purple; showy purple fruit.

Quinata (Five Leaved Akebia). Japan. One of the hardiest; small, deep green foliage; violet-brown flowers; fruit dark purple.

AMPELOPSIS. Hardy, deciduous, and evergreen tendril creepers; fine for covering stone walls, chimneys and fronts of houses.

	EACH	10
Field grown.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Potted.....	40	3 00

Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Eastern U. S. Common American Ivy; luxuriant foliage, assuming gorgeous colors in autumn.

Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Japan. Leaves glossy green; glorious autumnal coloring; flowers small; dense clusters of deep blue berries.

New Varieties of Ampelopsis

	EACH	10
Field grown.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
Potted.....	50	4 00

Engelmanni. Shorter joints and more rapid growth than Quinquefolia.

Henryana. A remarkably vigorous grower, with large, peculiarly variegated foliage.

Stricta sempervirens. Evergreen; clings well to walls; leaves smaller than Veitchii.



Lonicera (Honeysuckle). Very Fragrant Climbing Vine.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe). Eastern U. S. Hardy, twining, deciduous vine; large, heart-shaped leaves and yellowish brown pipe-shaped flowers.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 30	

BIGNONIA. Beautiful plants with large, showy flowers of the most delicate shades and colors.

Capreolata (Cross Vine). Eastern U. S. Very vigorous grower; flowers extra large; beautiful shade of yellowish red; deciduous.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 60	\$5 00

Cherere. S. America. Flowers 4 inches long, blood-red, but yellow at base; one of the finest; evergreen; will not withstand much cold.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

Grandiflora (Trumpet Vine). Japan. Strong climber; large, orange-scarlet flowers; deciduous foliage.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00

Queen of Sheba. A wonderfully rampant growing vine, producing large rosy pink flowers. A superb variety.

Twediana. S. America. A rampant grower, clinging; small evergreen leaves; flowers canary-yellow; trumpet-shaped. Good for covering walls.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00

Venusta. Brazil. Vigorous grower; large, deep orange-colored flowers; will not withstand very much cold; evergreen.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

BOUGAINVILLEA. S. America. A very showy class of climbers, requiring some protection during winter, in the interior. Grows to perfection in many localities in Southern California.

Braziliensis. Taller and with thicker leaves than Glabra Sanderiana. Flowers deep rose, purple to greenish.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 50	

Glabra sanderiana. Evergreen climber; deep rosy flowers in abundance.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 60	\$5 00

Spectabilis. Leaves large, bright green; flowers rosy magenta, of a lighter color than the preceding; very much showier.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 60	\$5 00

Spectabilis lateritia. Flowers larger than preceding, brick-red; very rare.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$2 50	

CLEMATIS. Vigorous deciduous climbers; do best in light loamy, well-drained soil.

Jackmani. Large, intense violet flowers; very free. One of the popular varieties.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 75	

Mad. Edouard Andre. New; flowers large, claret-red; fragrant.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 75	

Montana (Mountain Clematis). Himalaya. Flowers white, dashed pink; very sweet; ideal for California.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	

Paniculata. Slender, vigorous climber, prized for small, white, fragrant flowers. Hardy in the interior.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 50	

COBAEA SCANDENS. Mexico. Very profuse blooming; evergreen; very desirable for arbors and trellises. Flowers bell-like, violet purple; borne all summer.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00

DECUMARIA BARBARA (Climbing Snowball). Eastern U. S. Showy deciduous vine; climbing by aerial rootlets; blooms freely; flowers white, fragrant.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 50	

DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS (Australian Pea Vine). Rampant-growing evergreen; flowers pea-shaped; rosy purple.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	

Lignosus albus. Fully as rampant a grower as the preceding but flowers are white.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 50	

EVONYMUS JAPONICUS RADICANS (Climbing Evonymus) Japan. Low, procumbent shrub with trailing or climbing branches, sometimes 20 feet long. Well adapted for covering walls, rocks or trunks of trees, clinging by aerial rootlets. Leaves roundish, generally dull green above with whitish veins. Will withstand any great extremes of cold.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00

Japonicus radicans argentea marginatus (Variegated Trailing Evonymus). Japan. Light green, silver-edged foliage.

	EACH	10
Balled.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Potted.....	40	3 00

FICUS REPENS (Climbing Fig). Japan. Evergreen climber; small, roundish, dark green leaves; attaches itself to walls like ivy.

	EACH	10
6-inch boxes.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Potted.....	40	3 00

HONEYSUCKLE (Lonicera). Comprise a number of well-known, hardy, climbing vines.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00

Aureo reticulata (Variegated Leaved). Japan. Flowers yellow; fragrant; leaves netted and veined clear yellow; evergreen.

Chinese (L. standishi). Half evergreen, flowers white and pink; fragrant.

Gigantea superba. S. Europe. Very vigorous grower, with large, downy leaves.

Halliana japonica (Japanese Honeysuckle). Rampant evergreen climber; dark green, ovate leaves; flowers fragrant, white, changing yellow.

Periclymenum (Woodbine Honeysuckle). Asia. Flowers yellow, blotched red above; very fragrant; blooms all summer.

Sempervirens (Trumpet Honeysuckle). Eastern U. S. Rather slow growth; flowers very showy, red outside, orange inside.

Yellow Coral (L. flava). Eastern U. S. Flowers pale yellow, corolla yellow marked purplish outside; abundance of red berries in fall.

IPOMEA LEARI (Blue Dawn Flower). Tropical America. Rapid grower; bell-shaped, deep lilac flowers in clusters of 12 to 30, opening in succession; a wonderful bloomer.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
Gallon cans, extra strong.....	50	4 00

IVY (*Hedera*). Europe, Africa and Asia. The Ivy is a very valuable plant for covering walls, trunks of trees, for screens, covering walls of cool green-houses and for hanging baskets. It makes a handsome evergreen carpet under trees and may be used to advantage for borders of shrubberies. Its flowers are inconspicuous but there are but few evergreen, climbing foliage plants that will thrive under as many uncongenial conditions as it will.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
Gallon cans, extra strong.....	40	3 00

Canariensis. Rapid and luxuriant grower. Leaves large bright green. A fine variety.

English (*H. helix*). Large, thick, shining leathery leaves.

Maculata major. Large leaves, spotted and striped yellowish white.

Maderiensis var. Leaves edged white.

Variegated (*H. variegata*). Form of "Common English Ivy." Bright green leaves, margined and blotched, creamy shades.

Raegneriana. Handsome and distinct; leaves large, dark green, leathery.

JASMINE (*Jasminum*). These are very interesting plants. Very graceful, and their mass of showy flowers, which in some varieties push out the full length of the stems, makes them very attractive.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
6-inch boxes.....	50	4 00

Gracillimum. Borneo. New evergreen Jasmine; clustered flowers pure white.

Grand Duke. Flowers large, double, white, fragrant.

Grandiflorum (*Catalonian Jasmine*). India. Free-blooming; flowers pure white, star-shaped, fragrant; foliage delicate; evergreen.

Nudiflorum (*Naked flowered Jasmine*). China. Drooping branches; enveloped with bright yellow flowers in winter before leaves appear.

Officinale (*True Jasmine or Jessamine*). India. Slender-growing vine; produces abundance of snow-white, fragrant flowers all summer. The foliage is glossy and clean.

Primulium. China. New variety; same as above, but flowers are fully double the size.

Revolutum (*Italian Yellow Jasmine*). Asia. Vigorous; rich yellow flowers all summer. Leaves thick, glossy and evergreen.

KENNEDYA OVATA. Australia. Suitable for trellises; flowers pink.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 50	

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria thunbergiana*). Japan. Immensely vigorous; stems grow 60 feet in one season. Flowers purple, fragrant, pea-shaped.

	EACH	10
Field grown, strong roots.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
Potted.....	50	4 00

LANTANA SELLOWIANA (*Weeping or Trailing Lantana*). S. America. Pretty trailing variety; flowers rosy lavender, produced freely.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 35	\$3 00

MANDEVILLA SUAVEOLENS (*Chile Jasmine*). Fine summer climber; large clusters of fragrant, waxy, star-shaped blossoms.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 30	\$2 50

MUEHLENBECKIA COMPLEXA (*Wire Vine*). New Zealand. Very rapid and showy climber; flowers small, thick, waxy white, followed by transparent, glistening, icicle-like fruits.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
6-inch box.....	50	4 00

PASSION VINE (*Passiflora*). The Passion Vines are all strong growing evergreen climbers with large, yellowish green leaves and brilliantly colored flowers, some varieties maturing their fruits when grown out of doors and adding to the brilliancy of the plant. They are of exceedingly rapid growth and are well adapted for growing on old-tree stumps, covering walls or buildings. They always excite admiration when in bloom.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

Edulis. Brazil. Rapid grower, with beautiful, glossy green foliage; flowers white, violet base; fruit edible, large as goose egg.

Coerulea. Brazil. Vigorous; hardy; flowers quaintly scented; purple at bottom, white in middle, blue at ends; fruit yellowish.

Large Fruited (*Macrocarpa*). S. America. Flowers white and purple, fruit delicate flavor. A vigorous climber.

Pink (*Tacsonia mollissima*). S. America. Flowers rose color; nearly 3 inches across.

PLUMBAGO. S. Africa. Very free blooming; can be trained as a spreading shrub.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 35	\$3 00

Capensis. Flowers azure-blue, color most unique.

Capensis alba. Pure white, form of above.

RUSSELLIA ELEGANTISSIMA. Mexico. Leaves very small, flowers bright red. Very easy cultivation. An excellent basket plant.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00

SILK VINE (*Periploca graeca*). S. Europe. Of very rapid growth; deciduous, dark green, glossy leaves; purplish brown flowers. A grand climber. Pods filled with silky seeds.

	EACH	10
Field grown.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
Potted.....	30	2 50

SMILAX (*Asparagus medeoloides*). S. Africa. Climbing perennial prized for its foliage and twining habit. Flowers small greenish white, fragrant.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 25	\$2 00

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES (*Potato Vine*). S. America. Rapid grower; dark green leaves; flowers white, yellow center.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 50

Wendlandii. Costa Rica. Rapid grower; large, glossy green leaves; immense clusters of lilac-blue flowers all winter.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 60	\$5 00

SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA (*Australian Blue Bell*). Hardy evergreen climber; brilliant blue, tubular flowers.

	EACH	10
6-inch boxes.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
Potted.....	50	4 00

SWAINSONA GALEGIFOLIA ALBIFLORA. Australia. Flowers white, resembling Sweet Peas; very profuse bloomers, with delicate, bright green foliage and pure white flowers.

Galegifolia rosea. Same as preceding, but with pink flowers.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 40	\$3 00

Grayana. Spreading growth. Flowers vary from pink to red.

	EACH	10
Potted.....	\$0 35	\$3 00

TECOMA. Beautiful, showy climbing plants, resembling Bignonias.

	EACH	10
6-inch boxes.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Potted.....	40	3 50

Australis. Australia. Rapid grower; elegant, thick, green foliage and white flowers in greatest profusion make it very desirable.

Capensis (*Cape Honeysuckle*). S. Africa. Flowers orange-red; about 2 inches long, in terminal racemes.

Jasminoides (*Australian Bower Plant*). Bright glossy leaves; white flowers, shaded deep purple at throat.

Jasminoides alba. Australia. Very rare; similar to Jasminoides, but with white flowers.

Mackenii. S. Africa. Dark green leaves funnel-shaped flowers; light pink, striped red.

TRUMPET VINE. See *Bignonia grandiflora*.

VIRGINIA CREEPER. See *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

VITIS (*Evergreen Grape*). S. Africa. Strong grower and prized for its large, round, evergreen leaves. Not very hardy.

	EACH	10
Potted, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	

WISTARIA. Japan and China. One of the most graceful of climbers; a quick, rapid, vigorous grower; it is surpassed by no plant for covering walls or piazzas, and this, combined with its rich, pendulous panicles of pea-shaped flowers appearing in the spring in great profusion renders this one of the most desirable of deciduous climbing plants.

Brachybotrys. Short clustered Wistaria. Desirable for standards and bushy specimens. Flowers purple.

	EACH	10
Price.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

Chinese Double Purple (*W. chinensis flore pleno*). Long clusters of pale, double, blue flowers.

	EACH	10
Price.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

Chinese Purple (*W. chinensis*). Flowers pea-shaped, in pendulous clusters a foot long.

	EACH	10
Price.....	\$0 50	\$4 00

Chinese White (*W. chinensis alba*). Chinese variety; pure white.

	EACH	10
Price.....	\$0 75	\$6 00

Magnifica. Blooms later than any of the other varieties. Flowers lilac with greenish yellow spots borne in short panicles.

	EACH	10
Price.....	\$0 60	\$5 00

Multijuga alba (*Loose-clustered Wistaria*). Japanese. Flowers white, fragrant, in long racemes.

	EACH	10
Price.....	\$0 75	

Multijuga Pink (*Pink-Flowering Wistaria*). Japanese. Same as preceding, but pink flowers; the racemes will average from two to four feet long; very rare.

	EACH	10
Price.....	\$1 50	

Multijuga Purple. Japanese. Racemes longer and looser than Chinensis; flowers smaller.

	EACH	10
Price.....	\$1 00	



Wistaria—multijuga purple. One of the Most Desirable Climbing Vines. See Page 52.

PALMS

No plants are more decorative, for indoors or out. The smaller and more tender varieties "set off" interior decorations, while the larger and hardier varieties are invaluable for garden, lawn and avenue. We carry a large stock in boxes, tubs and cement pots, which have been taken from the open ground and are well established. These can be used either for porch decorations or planted out in the open. Such plants give an immediate effect, and never go back, when transplanted.

All marked with an asterisk (*) are for indoors and conservatory decoration.

ARECA BAUERI. E. Africa. 30 feet. A graceful and beautiful palm. Foliage bright glossy green; very desirable house palm.

Cement pots, 2 to 4 ft.	EACH	
	\$2 50 to \$4 00	

CHAMAEROPS (Trachycarpus). Hardy fan-leaved palms, with dark, hairy trunks, and very slender leaf stalks.

	EACH	
Tubs and boxes, 12 to 14 ft.	\$25 00	
Tubs and boxes, 10 to 12 ft.	15 00	
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 8 ft.	5 00	
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	3 50	\$30 00
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	20 00
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	
Cement pots, 4 to 5 ft.	4 00	
Cement pots, 3 to 4 ft.	3 00	
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.	3 50	25 00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	2 50	20 00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	2 00	15 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	10 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	
Potted, 8 to 12 in.	50	4 00

Excelsa (Windmill Palm). Asia. 30 feet. The hardiest we have; leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut, very symmetrical.

Humilis (Dwarf-growing Fan Palm). Mediterranean region. 20 ft. Divided fan-shaped leaves; stems thorny. One of the hardiest.

Nepalensis. Himalayas. Resembles Excelsa in habit, but is more dwarf; leaves smaller, stiff, more rounded; leaf-stalk shorter and stouter; leaves deep, dark green.

New Varieties of the Humilis Type

Arborea	Canariensis	Gracilis
Argentæa	Cochinchinensis	Robusta
Artosa	Farinosa	Spinosa
	Tomentosa	

COCOS. Probably the most graceful of Palms; the type includes the Coconut of Commerce. While the Australis is very hardy the Plumosa is somewhat tender and should only be planted out in very mild climates.

	EACH	
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 8 ft.	\$9 00	
Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 ft.	7 00	
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	5 00	
Cement pots, 4 to 5 ft.	6 00	
Cement pots, 3 to 4 ft.	5 00	
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft.	4 00	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	4 00	\$30 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	3 00	25 00

Except Plumosa.

Australis (Pindo Palm). Paraguay. 15 feet. Slow-growing, graceful, hardy; leaves silvery green. Fine for small gardens.

Bonneti. S. America. 15 feet. Hardy; gray green; excellent for house culture.

Campestris. Brazil. 15 feet. Similar to Australis except leaves more recurved and spiny.

***Plumosa.** Brazil. 40 feet. A quick grower; slender, smooth trunk; plummy, graceful leaves. Very extensively used in the southern part of the State for avenue planting.

	EACH	
Tubs, 8 to 10 ft.	\$8 00	
Tubs, 4 to 5 ft.	5 00	
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	

***CORYPHA AUSTRALIS.** Australia. 6 feet. Handsome Fan Palm. Leaves dark green, petioles heavy; suitable for hall decoration.

	EACH	
Cement pots, 1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 00	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	2 00	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	1 00	

CYCAS REVOLUTA (Sago Palm). Japan. 10 feet. A magnificent plant; many beautiful, pinnate, dark green leaves, uncurling from the top of the stem like ostrich feathers. These Palms are grown in pots and tubs only; quotations are based more on the number of fronds or leaves than on the size of the container.

	EACH	
14-inch boxes	\$8 00 to \$10 00	
12-inch tubs	6 00 to 8 00	
10-inch pots	3 00 to 5 00	
8-inch pots	2 00 to 3 00	
6 and 7-inch pots	1 25 to 2 00	
4 and 5-inch pots	1 00 to 1 25	

ERYTHEA. These beautiful and very hardy palms have never received the attention they are entitled to, no doubt because they are so little known. They are very hardy, graceful and are worthy of wide dissemination.

	EACH	
Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 ft.	\$5 00	\$40 00
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	4 00	30 00
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.	3 00	
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	
Cement pots, 3 to 4 ft.	4 00	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	20 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	15 00
Balled, 1 to 1½ ft.	1 25	10 00

Armata (Blue Palm). Lower California. 40 feet. One of the most graceful and striking of Fan Palms; color of leaves gives the plant a silvery blue hue. Quite distinct and hardy.

Brandegei (Brahea brandegei). Lower California. 125 feet. New; tallest growing of fan-leaved Palms; hardy.

Edulis (Guadalupe Island Palm). 50 feet. Like California Fan Palm; stem slender, graceful; leaves deep green, no filaments.

JUBAEA SPECTABILIS (Wine or Honey Palm). Chili. 20 feet. It is one of the hardiest of palms and looks something like a Phoenix, but it is more spreading and of a dwarfer habit. It is readily distinguished by the pinnae which revert to the petiole stalk and which are also irregularly arranged, giving the plant a feathery appearance. Truly a magnificent palm, and one always commanding admiration. Makes a very massive trunk at maturity.

	EACH
Cement pots, 4 to 5 ft. . .	\$6 00
Cement pots, 3 to 4 ft. . .	5 00
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft. . .	4 00
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft. .	5 00
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft. .	4 00
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft. .	3 50
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 50

KENTIA (Howea). Lord Howe Island. More extensively used for house decoration than any other Palm. Their stateliness and graceful, drooping foliage make them invaluable.

For extra large specimen plants, write for prices.

	EACH
Potted, 7 ft.	\$8 00 to \$10 00
Potted, 6 ft.	7 00 to 9 00
Potted, 5 ft.	6 00 to 8 00
Potted, 4 ft.	5 00 to 7 00
Potted, 3 ft.	4 00 to 6 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 50

***Belmoreana** (Curly Palm). Valuable for house; elegant, pinnate leaves, stems gracefully arched. Large sizes are specimen plants.

***Forsteriana** (Thatch-Leaf Palm). Robust growth; for house culture only. Large sizes are specimen plants.

***LIVISTONA CHINENSIS** (*Latania borbonica*) China. 6 feet. Leaves large, fan-shaped, rich, dark green. Popular for house decoration.

	EACH
Tubs and boxes, 6 ft. spread . .	\$6 00 to \$8 00
Tubs and boxes, 5 ft. spread . .	5 00 to 7 00
Tubs and boxes, 4 ft. spread . .	4 00 to 5 00
Tubs and boxes, 3 ft. spread . .	3 00 to 4 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	2 50
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	2 00

PHOENIX. It is needless to say that there are few palms which have done more to add to the semi-tropical appearance of our landscapes than this majestic family of palms. Their massive trunks with their ascending, arching and pendulous pinnatifid leaves causes them to excite admiration wherever seen.

Except Roebelini see Special Price.

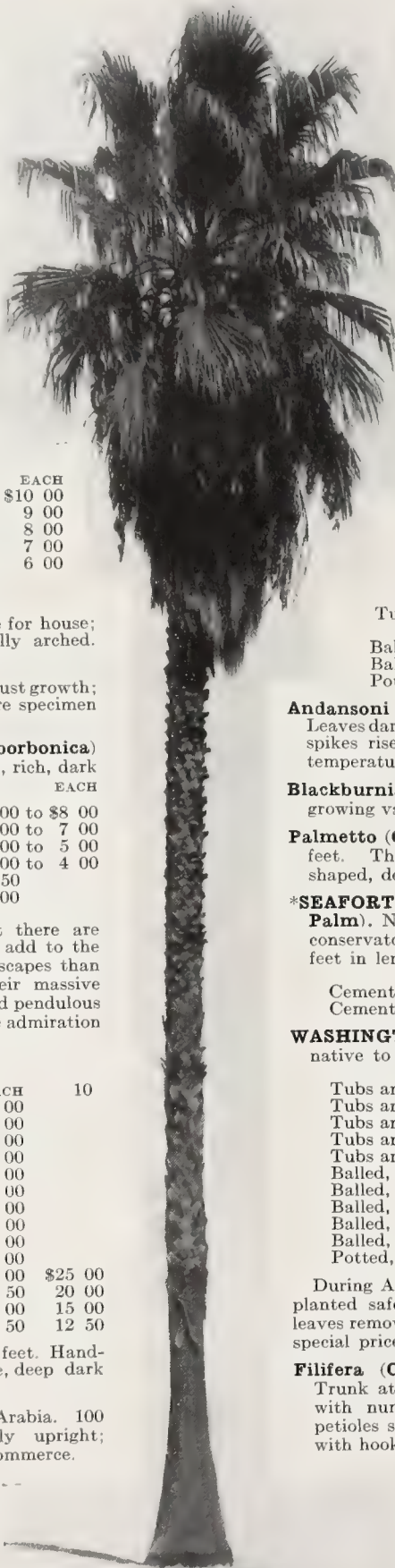
	EACH	10
Tubs and boxes, 10 to 12 ft. . .	\$20 00	
Tubs and boxes, 8 to 10 ft. . .	15 00	
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 7 ft. . .	6 00	
Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 ft. . .	5 00	
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft. . .	4 00	
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft. . .	3 00	
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft. . .	2 00	
Cement pots, 4 to 5 ft.	5 00	
Cement pots, 3 to 4 ft.	4 00	
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft.	3 00	
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	3 00	\$25 00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	2 50	20 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2 00	15 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 50

Canariensis (Canary Island Palm) 40 feet. Handsomest of hardy Palms; leaves pinnate, deep dark green; effective for lawns.

Dactylifera (Fruiting Date Palm). Arabia. 100 feet. Trunk slender; leaves decidedly upright; silvery green. Produces the date of commerce.

Leonensis. Africa. 40 feet. Strong grower; trunk thick and heavy. Fronds blue-green, spiny at base.

***Pumila.** China. 20 feet. Dwarf; graceful, arching branches from slender trunk. Never more than 6 inches in diameter.



Washingtonia robusta
Leaves Fan-shaped, Tall-Growing. Native California Palm

Sylvestris (Wild Date Palm). India. 10 feet. Leaves long, arched, bluish green; similar to Date Palm of commerce.

***Roebelini.** 5 feet. Burmah. Slow grower and in shape similar to Canariensis except that leaves are finer. Very dainty in appearance. Leaves light green in color, with gracefully arched stems.

	EACH
12-inch tub, 3 to 4 ft. . . .	\$5 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	3 00

***RHAPIS FLABELLIFORMIS** (Ground Rattan). Japan. Pretty, cane-like Palm, which suckers at roots like bamboo. Many-fingered, dark green leaves, at ends of reed-like stems.

	EACH
Potted	\$1 50 to \$5 00

***Humilis** (Low-growing Palm). China. Similar to preceding; stems thicker and shorter and the palmated leaves are broader.

	EACH
Potted	\$1 25 to \$4 00

SABAL (The Cabbage Palms). A very hardy, graceful family; not very particular as to soils.

	EACH	10
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	\$5 00	
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.	4 00	
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	\$20 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	15 00
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	12 50

Andersoni (Dwarf Palmetto). South U. S. 6 feet. Leaves dark, rich green; smooth-edged stems. Flower spikes rise 6 to 7 feet above leaves. Withstands temperature of 10 degrees Fahrenheit.

Blackburnianum. W. Indies. 40 feet. Distinct, slow-growing variety; leaves long, bluish green.

Palmetto (Cabbage Palmetto). South U. S., 80 feet. The Florida Palmetto; leaves long heart-shaped, deeply cut; hardy and desirable.

***SEAFORTHIA ELEGANS** (Australian Feather Palm). N. S. Wales. 10 feet. One of the best for conservatory or greenhouse; pinnate leaves 2 to 10 feet in length, dark green, perfectly smooth.

	EACH
Cement pots, 4 to 5 ft.	\$6 00 to \$7 00
Cement pots, 3 to 4 ft.	4 00 to 6 00

WASHINGTONIA. Tall-growing, fan-leaved varieties, native to California and Northern Mexico.

	EACH	10
Tubs and boxes, 6 to 8 ft.	\$6 00	
Tubs and boxes, 5 to 6 ft.	4 00	
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	3 00	
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.	2 00	
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft.	1 50	
Balled, 6 to 7 ft.	4 00	\$30 00
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	3 00	25 00
Balled, 4 to 5 ft.	2 50	20 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	10 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00	8 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	4 00

During April and May, Washingtonias can be transplanted safely, taken up with naked roots, with all leaves removed except the center shoot. Write us for special prices on this stock.

Filifera (California Weeping Palm). 80 feet. Trunk attains diameter of 4 feet; leaves fan-shaped, with numerous divisions and whitish filaments; petioles stout, smooth, 5 to 6 feet long, margined with hooked spines.

Robusta (W. gracilis or sonorea). California. 100 feet. A distinct type; leaves drooping, much greener than preceding and with fewer white filaments. Petioles more heavily spined; much more rapid grower than W. filifera; trunk much more slender than that variety.

AGAVES, DASYLIRIONS, DRACAENAS, YUCCAS

AGAVE AMERICANA (Century Plant). Tropical America. 6 feet. The well-known "Century Plant;" glaucous green leaves. Not difficult to grow, sandy loam being the best soil to use.

Americana variegata. Tropical America. 6 feet. Variegated form of preceding; leaves edged rich yellow.

	EACH	
Potted and tubs, 2 to 3 ft.	\$2 00	
Potted, 1½ to 2 ft.	75	\$6 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	60	5 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 50
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 25	10 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50

DASYLIRION. Mexico. Very ornamental desert plants, with slender spiny leaves; flowers in tall, dense spikes.

	EACH	
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	\$4 00	
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.	2 00	\$15 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.	1 50	12 00
Balled, 1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	7 50

Glaucophyllum. 12 feet. A grand plant; compact head, fringed at edges with small teeth.

Graminifolium (*D. longifolium*). 8 feet. Long, narrow leaves, drooping to ground; very desirable for lawn; also excellent for house decorations.

DRACAENA Australis (*Cordylina australis D. indivisa*). New Zealand. 20 feet. Fine avenue and street trees for the coast; do not do well in the interior.

	EACH	
Tubs and boxes, 4 to 5 ft.	\$3 00	
Tubs and boxes, 3 to 4 ft.	2 50	
Tubs and boxes, 2 to 3 ft.	2 00	
Cement pots, 2 to 3 ft.	2 50	
6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft.	1 00	
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.	50	\$4 00

NOLINA PARRII. Mexico. 20 feet. Like Dasylirion, except their leaves are unarmed.

Potted, 8 to 12 in. \$ 0 75

PANDANUS UTILIS (Screw Pine). Madagascar. 60 feet. So called because of screw-like arrangement of leaves around stalk; leaves green, edged with small red spines. EACH Potted. \$1 00 to \$2 50

YUCCA. Very effective palm-like plants, with spikes of white flowers; require little care, once established. EACH Balled, 4 to 5 ft. \$2 00 Balled, 3 to 4 ft. 1 50 Balled, 2 to 3 ft. 1 00

Angustifolia. Rocky Mountain region. Tall-growing; long narrow, white-margined leaves; spikes of immense creamy flowers.

Baccata (Spanish Bayonet). Arizona. Low, compact grower; leaves rigid; yellowish green flowers. Flower cluster 5 to 6 feet long.

Filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Southeast U. S. Compact grower; dark green leaves and majestic spikes of yellowish white flowers.

Whipplei. California. Very fine; has a flower-like stem 8 feet high.

BAMBOOS (Bambusa)

Very useful and ornamental; they seem to do well in all reasonably good soils, and should be planted by every farmer. Decorative house plants, fine for lawns or groupings. Whenever used, they should be given warm, rich soil. All varieties respond quickly to good treatment.

Except *Dendrocalamus* and *Quillioi*.

	EACH	
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft.	\$1 25	\$10 00
Boxed, 3 to 4 ft.	1 00	7 50
Balled, 6 to 8 ft.	1 50	12 50
Balled, 5 to 6 ft.	1 25	10 00
Potted, 2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00

Arundinaria japonica (Arrow Bamboo). Japan. 12 feet. Extensively used for supporting pot plants. Will withstand severe cold.

Bambusa alphonsei karri. Japan. 10 feet. Yellow and green stripes on stem. Very ornamental.

Bambusa aurea striata. Japan. 10 feet. Dwarf, highly ornamental. Plant bushy with yellow variegated leaves.

Bambusa henonis (Volatile Bamboo). Japan. 15 feet. Thick and bushy. Excellent windbreak; feathery foliage, on graceful, arching canes.

Bambusa vulgaris (Common Bamboo). India. 70 feet. Tall, quick growing; one of the best for tropical effects.

Phyllostachys mitis (Noble Bamboo). Japan. 30 feet. Stem often 6 inches in diameter, used for furniture, etc.; young sprouts edible.

Phyllostachys taihochiku. Japan. Highly ornamental. Slender stem grows to height of 10 feet. One of the best.

Phyllostachys viridis glaucescens. Japan. 25 feet. One of the hardiest. Stems often 2 inches in diameter; one of the most graceful of the Bamboos and deserving of wide culture.

SPECIAL VARIETIES OF BAMBOOS

Phyllostachys quillioi (Giant Bamboo). Japan. 75 feet. Stems 4 to 5 inches at base; leaves largest of all. Leaves dark green, often spotted brown, glaucous on the under side.

	EACH	
Boxed, 6 to 8 ft.	\$2 00	
Boxed, 5 to 6 ft.	1 75	
Boxed, 4 to 5 ft.	1 50	

Dendrocalamus latifolius. Japan. 40 feet. Erect stems; broad, long leaves; rapid grower. EACH Boxed, 4 to 5 ft. \$5 00

DECORATIVE, BEDDING AND BORDER PLANTS

When price is given from one price to another price (as for instance, \$1.00 to \$2.50 each) in the same sized pot, it is because the plants vary in size and shape. If customers will advise about the price they wish to pay for a plant, we will send the best specimen plant we can for the amount mentioned.

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple). Large, maple like leaves, golden and crimson flowers. Assorted varieties. EACH Potted. \$0 25

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS (Turk's Cap). Vigorous-grower, similar to Abutilons; flowers brilliant crimson. EACH Potted. \$0 30

ACHRYANTHES VERSHAFFELTI. Very desirable for low borders; foliage rich and highly colored. EACH Potted. \$0 20 \$ 1 50

ALTERNANTHERA AUREA NANA. Handsome, dwarf, yellow foliage plant.

Paronychioides major. Bright red foliage plant. The best of that color. EACH Potted. \$0 25

ANTHERICUM VITTATUM VARIEGATUM (Phalangium lineare). Leaves dark green, beautifully marked creamy white. EACH 5-inch pots. \$0 50 3-inch pots. 35

ARUNDO DONAX. A tall, graceful reed. Excellent for immediate effects in aquatic scenes and for hiding unsightly objects. EACH Potted. \$0 50 \$4 00

ASPARAGUS EACH 12-inch tubs. \$1 50 to \$4 00 Hanging baskets. 1 00 to 2 50 7 and 8-inch pots. 1 00 to 1 50 6-inch pots. 50 to 1 25 5-inch pots. 35 to 50 4-inch pots. 25 to 40

Plumosus. Beautiful climbing plant; bright green, arching, feathery foliage.

Sprengeri. Useful for decorative purposes; white flowers; red berries; fronds rich green, valuable for cutting, remaining fresh for weeks; an excellent house plant.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA. Foliage plant; long, dark green leaves; odd purplish flowers.

Lurida variegata. Similar to the preceding; leaves broadly marked with white. EACH 8-inch pots. \$2 00 to \$3 00 6-inch pots. 1 00 to 2 00 5-inch pots. 75 to 1 00

BANANA, ABYSSINIAN (*Musa ensete*). Magnificent foliage plants; very rapid growth. EACH Boxed, 6 to 8 ft. \$ 8 00 Boxed, 5 to 6 ft. 7 00 Boxed, 4 to 5 ft. 6 00 Potted, 1 to 1½ ft. 2 50

BEGONIA. Showy foliage plants with many-colored, delicate flowers. We have a fine collection.

FLOWERING VARIETIES

Each Potted. \$0 30 to \$1 00 **Rex**. Very large, showy leaves. EACH 4 to 6-inch pots. \$0 60 to \$1 50

CARNATIONS (<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>). Assorted varieties.			
Potted.....	EACH	\$0 25	\$1 00
CHRYSANTHEMUMS . Assorted Varieties. Write for list of varieties.			
3 inch pots.....	EACH	\$0 25	\$2 00
CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS (Umbrella Plant). Erect, jointless stems; long, narrow leaves, umbrella-shaped requires plenty of water.			
5-inch pots.....	EACH	\$0 40	\$3 00
DAISY, ENGLISH (<i>Bellis perennis</i>). Pretty plants; numerous white to pink flowers, on stems 6 inches long.			
Price.....	EACH	10	100
		\$0 05	\$0 40
EULALIA . Tall, ornamental grasses, remarkably hardy; universal favorites for bedding.			
Balled, 4 to 6 ft.....	EACH	\$0 75	\$6 00
Balled, 3 to 4 ft.....		60	5 00
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....		50	4 00
Potted, 1 to 1½ ft.....		40	3 00
Evergreen . Larger and stronger than <i>E. Japonica</i> . For seaside locations.			
Gracilis . Similar to <i>E. Japonica</i> , but with much narrower leaves.			
Japonica (Japanese Eulalia). Narrow, drooping leaves, 6 to 9 feet long.			
Japonica variegata (Japanese Striped Grass). Long, narrow, white-striped leaves, 4 to 6 feet long.			
Japonica zebrina (Japanese Banded Grass). Resembles preceding, but marked across the leaves.			



Romneya coulteri—California Tree Poppy. No Native Shrub Surpasses this one in Beauty. See Page 57.

FERNS: Prices vary according to quality and number of fronds per plant.

Leading popular varieties as follows:			
10 to 12-inch baskets.....	EACH	\$1 50	\$5 00
8-inch pots or pans.....		1 00	2 50
6-inch pots or pans.....		60	1 50
4-inch pots.....		40	75
2½-inch pots.....		15	25
Assorted fern dishes.....		75	1 50

Adiantum cuneatum (Maiden Hair Fern).

Adiantum formosan.

Aspidium tsussimense.

Asplenium nidus avis (Bird Nest Fern).

Cyrtomium falcatum (Holly Fern).

Gymnogramme sulphurea.

Lycopodium.

Nephrolepis exaltata (Sword Fern).

N. exaltata bostoniensis (Boston Fern).

N. exaltata elegantissima.

Nephrodium molle.

Polypodium.

Pteris in assortment.

Woodwardia, Pteris and Nephrolepis.

Native California Ferns.

Potted..... EACH \$0 50 to \$1 00

FUCHSIA, Assorted. We have a fine collection, including the very best varieties.

Potted..... EACH \$0 25 to \$0 75

GERANIUMS, Single, Double and Ivy-Leaved. We have used the utmost care in the selection, limiting our list to improved types. Assorted varieties.

Potted..... EACH \$0 20 to \$0 50

GERBERA JAMESONII (Transvaal Daisy). Flower scarlet, similar in shape and size to Shasta Daisy.

Potted..... EACH \$0 35

HELIOTROPE (*Heliotropium*). Rich, fragrant flowers; dark green leaves. Assorted varieties.

Potted..... EACH \$0 30 \$2 50

HEUCHERA SAGUINEA (Coral Bells). A hardy border plant with small red flowers. Blooms from spring till fall.

Potted..... EACH \$0 25

HIBISCUS ROSEA-SINENSIS, Chinese Varieties. Bright, glossy leaves; gorgeous flowers. Assorted colors.

Potted, 2 to 3 ft..... EACH \$0 25 to \$1 50

IBERIS SEMPERVIRENS (Candytuft). Perennial; grows to height one foot. Flowers white in elongated racemes.

Potted..... EACH 10

Potted..... EACH \$0 25 \$2 00

IRISINE. Popular bedding plant. In demand on account of their highly colored flowers and stems.

Potted..... EACH \$0 25 \$2 00

KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA (Summer Cypress). Suitable for border effects. Its autumnal coloring makes it very desirable.

Potted..... EACH \$0 25 \$2 00

KOREAN VELVET GRASS (*Zoysia pungens*). A rapid growing grass that can be grown with very little water and requires no mowing. Will grow well in sun or under the dense foliage of evergreen trees. It resembles very much a piece of green velvet, hence the name. Very valuable for rocky work.

Per flat, about 13 inch by 16 inch square..... \$3 00

LANTANA. We offer the best of the new varieties

Potted..... EACH \$0 25 to \$0 50

LAVENDULA VERA (Lavender). The true sweet Lavender. Fragrant blue flowers. July and August.

Potted..... EACH \$0 25

LOTUS. One of the best plants for hanging baskets. Leaves thread-like; foliage silvery gray; flowers crimson, in long clusters.

Potted..... EACH \$0 40

MALLOW. In various colors. Flowers six inches across. Form of Perennial Hibiscus.

Potted..... EACH \$0 50

MARGUERITE (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*). Paris Daisy. We grow both the white and yellow varieties.

Potted..... EACH \$0 30 \$2 50

NEW ZEALAND FLAX

6-inch box, 2 to 3 ft..... EACH \$1 00

Potted, 1 to 1½ ft..... 50

New Zealand (*Phormium tenax*). Large, erect, dark green leaves, with narrow, reddish brown margin.

Variegated (*P. tenax variegata*). Leaves shorter than preceding; marked with broad, creamy stripes.

PAMPAS GRASS (*Gynerium argenteum*). Leaves long, narrow, drooping; silvery plumes.

Argenteum roseum. Pink. Like preceding; plumes are fleshy pink.

Clumps..... EACH \$0 50 \$4 00

PANSY (*Viola tricolor*). Extra choice varieties, from best imported seed.

Transplanted in flats..... EACH \$0 10 \$0 40 \$3 00

PELARGONIUM (Lady Washington Geraniums). The best of the late introductions.

Potted..... EACH \$0 25 to \$1 00

PHILODENDRON BINPINNATIFIDUM. Magnificent foliage plant. Leaves dark, rich green color and more or less notched at the sides. A fine house plant or for conservatory decoration.

Potted..... EACH \$1 50 to \$10 00

PHLOX, Assorted Varieties. Large range of colors; early summer till late fall.

Potted..... EACH \$0 25 \$2 00

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA. The well-known plant; popular in Southern California. Long stems, large leaves and great scarlet bracts surrounding flowers, which appear in winter.

Potted..... EACH \$0 50 to \$2 00

PRIMROSE (*Primula obconica*). Free flowering; dark green foliage, stems of large flowers, varying from white to crimson. EACH 10
Potted.....\$0 25 \$2 00

ROMNEYA COULTERI. Matilija Poppy (California Tree Poppy). Adapts itself to a wide range of locations. One of the most beautiful of the numerous list of native California plants. The petals are of the purest white, the stamens in the center being a rich yellow. Very fragrant and blooms continuously all summer. EACH 10
Potted.....\$1 00 \$7 50

SALVIA (Sage). Handsome, rapid-growing; blooming all summer. A genus comprising hundreds of varieties. Our collection comprises a few of the best sorts. EACH 10
Potted.....\$0 25 \$2 00

SANSEVIERIA (*Zeylanica*). Leaves 1 to 3 feet long, sword-shaped; variegated with grayish white cross markings; flowers greenish white. EACH 10
Potted.....\$0 50 to \$1 00

SANTOLINA INCARIA (Lavender Cotton). Stands extreme drought and cold; valuable for borders; foliage silvery. EACH 10
Potted.....\$0 15 \$1 00
Transplanted in flats, \$3 00 per 100.

SHASTA DAISY (*Chrysanthemum maximum*). EACH 10
Clumps.....\$0 30 \$2 50

THYME (*Thymus*). We grow the common Thyme, with plain green foliage, and also the variegated variety. EACH 10
Potted.....\$0 20 \$1 50

TRADESCANTIA (Wandering Jew). Two varieties; fine for hanging baskets, jardiniere and vases. EACH 10
5-inch pots.....\$0 20 \$1 50

TRITOMA UVARIA (Red-Hot Poker). Late-blooming; bright orange-scarlet flowers on long, straight stems. EACH 10
Balled, 2 to 3 ft.....\$0 35 \$3 00

VERBENA. Latest introductions, superior to old sorts. EACH 10
Transplanted in flats.....\$0 10 \$0 50 \$3 00

VINCA MAJOR (Periwinkle). Trailing plant; deep, glossy green leaves; trumpet-shaped, pale blue flowers. As a ground cover and for covering rocks in shady locations, are recommended highly.

Major variegata. Similar to the preceding; leaves have broad, creamy margin. EACH 10
Potted.....\$0 20 \$1 50

VIOLET (*Viola odorata*). EACH 10
Transplanted in flats.....\$0 10 \$0 40 \$3 00

California. Single, blue violet; profuse bloomer; very fragrant.

Giant. Flowers of largest size, true violet blue, long stems, very fragrant.

Swanley White. Large double-white flowers.

Bulbs and Tuberous-Rooted Plants

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM (Elephant's Ear). Enormous heart-shaped leaves, growing luxuriantly in very moist situations in summer. EACH 10
Clumps.....\$0 30

CALLA LILY (*Alba maculata*). Profuse bloomer; pure white flowers. EACH 10
Potted.....\$0 25 \$2 00

CANNAS. Very attractive plants with large green leaves, often shaded with red and crimson. Flowers in a great array of colors and appearing from spring until fall. For producing tropical garden effects and for borders they are invaluable. Out of the many hundreds of varieties introduced in recent years, we have only selected those which are typical of the improved sorts. Those who order from us will, we are quite sure, commend our selection. Our trial grounds were a mass of beauty and from the many varieties we tested we list 15 sorts which our Mr. Roeding has carefully selected as the very best and most beautiful. You will not be disappointed. Many of these are equal to the rare sorts sold in the East up to \$5 00 each. EACH 10
Tubers.....\$0 25 \$2 00 \$15 00
Collection 15—one each.....\$2 50

Alfred Mauther. Crimson scarlet. Color intense and rare. 5 inches across. Green foliage with variegations of bronze. Height, 5 feet.

Eureka. Creamy white changing to clear pure white. Flowers 5½ to 6 inches across. Many have a suggestion of old rose at the heart showing through at base of petals. Foliage green uniform in color. Best known white variety. Height, 5 feet.

Frank Bush. Foliage light green. Flowers pink and salmon with yellow dots in center, 4 inches across. Very attractive. Height, 4 feet.

Decorative, Bedding, Border
Plants and Roses Lend
Attractiveness to the Country
Home.

Hungaria. A superb variety. Dark green foliage. Flowers, rose pink blended into creamy white at the heart which is mottled with dark rose and yellow. 5 inches across. Height, 4 feet.

Ludwig Kapt. Deep golden yellow touched with red. Darker at edges. Inclined to be mottled, the gold predominating. Foliage, green, darker at edges. 5-inch flower. Height, 6 feet.

Mme. Seibert. Canary yellow with scarlet center, scarlet showing through petals at base of flowers. 5 inches across. Green foliage. Height, 7 feet.

Mrs. Wilson. Old rose, darker under petals. Inclined to pale pink between edge of petals and heart of flowers. Tongue in center dark pink. Foliage uniform green. Flowers 5 inches across. Height, 4 feet.

Petofi. Creamy white. Tiny halo of golden yellow at extreme edge of petals. Heart of delicate old rose showing through petals at base. 5 inches across. Green, beautifully shaped leaves. Height, 4 feet.

Robert Funche. Foliage bronze and green. Flowers light crimson with suffusion of yellow. Yellow appearing stronger at edge of petals. Spotted and 4½ inches across. Beautiful free bloomer. Height, 6 feet.

Rubin. Foliage green and bronze with bronze predominating at edge of leaves and on stems. Flowers clear ruby carmine and 4½ inches across. Height, 4 feet.

Stuttgardia. Red and rich gold, inclined to be mottled, scarlet predominating in heart and underside; 5 inches across and more. Edged golden yellow. Green tall stems surmounting foliage. Height 7 feet.

848. A very pleasing scarlet-crimson with yellow appearing in center and on lower petals; 4½ inches. Green foliage. Height, 5 feet.

935. Rose pink with yellow tongue at heart. Delicate yellow showing through leaves at base of flowers. Dark green inclining to bronze on extreme edge of leaves. Height, 3 feet.

370. Deep rich golden yellow. Underside inclining to rose pink and salmon tones. Golden yellow predominates at heart. These flowers are 6 inches across and the iridescent sheen and the tiny particles of pure gold dust sprinkled over the interior of the flowers combine to make this an exquisite creation.

972. Red interior, yellow underside showing through petals and at heart. 3½ inches across and spotted. Green foliage. Height, 3 feet.

CYCLAMEN LATIFOLIUM. Small plant; round, fleshy leaves on long stems; odd-shaped flowers of various shades. November to May. EACH 10
Potted.....\$0 50 to \$1 50

DAHLIA. We grow a fine assortment of double and single varieties. EACH 10
Tubers.....\$0 25 \$2 00

IRIS GERMANICA (German Iris). Hardy, early blooming; large, ornamental flowers of rich colors; early May. EACH 10
Clumps.....\$0 25 \$2 00

Kaempferi (Japanese Iris). The well-known Japan "Flag," many colors. Flowers sometimes measure 10 to 12 inches across. EACH 10
Clumps.....\$0 30 \$2 50

Stylosa. Imported by us from Holland. This is a winter-blooming Iris. The blue and white types are very beautiful and are particularly valuable because of being in bloom when no other flowers are to be had. EACH 10
Clumps.....\$0 30 \$2 50





Single Cherokee Rose

Field-Grown Roses

We grow our roses at San Jose, Cal., where conditions are particularly favorable for the development of bushes with well-matured, strong canes and with a highly developed root system. This stock cannot be excelled. Plants will bloom first season following planting.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations opposite each variety in the following list indicate the class to which it belongs: **Ban.**, Banksia; **Ben.**, Bengal; **Bour.**, Bourbon; **H. B.**, Hybrid Briar; **H. N.**, Hybrid Noisette; **H. P.**, Hybrid Perpetual; **H. T.**, Hybrid Tea; **Misc.**, Miscellaneous; **M.**, Moss; **N.**, Noisette; **Poly.**, Polyantha; **Pr.**, Prairie; **Rug.**, Rugosa; **T.**, Tea; **Wich.**, Wichuriana; **H. Wich.**, Hybrid Wichuriana. See Special Collections of Roses on Inside Front Cover.

Newest in Roses

We take pleasure in calling attention to a few varieties of roses which our Mr. Geo. C. Roeding saw in a number of different nurseries while on his recent trip to Europe. Many of these sorts are entirely new and have never been offered for sale before in the United States.

Among the immense list of new roses, it is a source of satisfaction to us to be in a position to offer for sale a few of the very best varieties.

Price EACH \$0 50

Except **Mad. Edouard Herriott** and **Willowmere**. See Special Price.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot (H. T.). The color is varied from a deep velvety scarlet shaded to bright red and then to dark velvety crimson, as the flowers expand. Its fragrance is very pronounced.

Edward Mawley (H. T.). One of the best of the new roses; flowers large, dark velvety crimson, almost continuously in bloom.

Erna Teschendorff (Dwarf Poly.). The color is a brilliant carmine red. It is a very free bloomer and it has a permanency of color which has always been lacking in other roses of this family.

Excelsa (H. Wich.). Flowers double, bright scarlet, produced in clusters; a fine novelty.

Farben Konigin (H. T.). The color is a carmine rose, inclined to somewhat deeper color on the outside of the petals; flowers very large and full.

Geo. Arends (H. P.). Called by the originator "Red Frau Karl Druschki." Flowers bright red carmine, borne on long stems; an extra good forcing rose.

Heinrich Munch (H. P.). It has every characteristic of the Druschki with the exception that the plants are somewhat stronger growers and the flowers are more striking, both in bud form and when fully open. The petals are beautifully reflexed. Pink.

Helvetia (H. T.). Fine cut flower rose; inside of petals bright pink, outside fiery red; very free bloomer.

Herzogin Marie Antoinette (H. T.). One of the finest of the yellow roses; buds long, orange gold, opening well.

Hiawatha (H. Wich.). Flowers rich crimson with white center.

Juliet (Hybrid Briar). A distinct type of rose. It is a wonderful grower, sending up long, strong stems surmounted by flowers of most unique color; the outside of the petals is old gold; the interior, rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand; very large and full; delicious fragrance.

Konigin Carola (H. T.). Satiny rose with reverse of petals silvery rose. Very free flowering. Even more so than its parent.

Laurent Carle (H. T.). Brilliant velvety carmine; flowers very large, of perfect form, not too full, always opening freely.

Leuchtfleur (Bengal). Among the new roses for bedding or massing, there is probably no variety grown today which is more effective than this rose. Its free-blooming qualities and brilliant blood red color combine to place it among the top notchers.

Lieutenant Chaure (H. T.). Vigorous grower; long buds borne on long stems. Velvety crimson, shaded garnet.

Madam Jule Grolez (H. T.). A rose of highest quality. Color a beautiful satiny china rose; flowers of large size; very double; of good form and very free flowering. Deserves to be planted extensively.

Rayon D'Or (H. T.). A vigorous grower, of fine branching habit, with fine bronzy green foliage and oval-shaped buds; tinged coppery orange. It is not only very attractive in this form, but equally so when the flowers are expanded, on account of its fine substance and magnificent golden yellow coloring.

Sunburst (H. T.). Few roses have so many favorable points all combined in one plant. Its bronzy foliage; absence of thorns; its long, pointed, orange-yellow buds, becoming deeper towards the center, carried on long, stiff stems, place it in the front rank among the new roses.

White Dorothy Perkins (H. Wich.). A sport from Dorothy Perkins; of the same habit as its parent; flowers pure white.

Madam Edouard Herriott (Pernetiana). A very strong grower; flowers a unique blending of shrimp pink, copper, orange and apricot. 75 cents each.

Willowmere (Pernetiana). A very vigorous grower, of erect habit and few thorns; buds long; flowers large, shrimp pink, turning to yellow in center, edges carmine pink. 75 cents each.

Late Introductions

Price	EACH	10	100
	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
Beaute de Lyon (Misc.). Flowers coral-red, slightly shaded with yellow; large and full.			
Caroline Goodrich (H. P.). Light red with rich fragrance.			
Climbing White Cochet (T.). Identical with White Maman Cochet except that it is a climber; flowers white, sometimes suffused with pink.			
Dean Hole (T.). Silvery carmine, with salmon shadings. The flowers are large, of great substance and perfect in form, both as a bud and when fully expanded. A wonderful rose.			
Dorothy Page Roberts (H. T.). Distinctively a cut-flower rose. Buds large and well formed; color deep shade coppery pink.			
Duchess of Wellington (H. T.). Intense saffron yellow, stained with crimson, changing to deep coppery saffron yellow.			
Florence Edith Coulthwaite (H. T.). Deep cream, suffused with bright rose; petals reflexed and back delicate orange.			
Flower of Fairfield (Poly.). Crimson.			
George Dickson (H. T.). Deep scarlet shaded velvety Crimson. Large very full with large petals, very vigorous grower. Rich fragrance.			
Harry Kirk (H. T.). Color deep sulphur-yellow with a lighter shade on the edges of petals. Flowers large, perfect form, buds long.			
His Majesty (H. T.). Dark crimson, shaded deep vermilion edge of petals.			
Honorable Ina Bingham (H. T.). Pure rose-pink. Very large; beautiful flower.			
Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.). This stands out as a leader. It is fine in bud, being full and well formed, and is equally			

good when it opens up. In color, it is a mixture of bright red and salmon pink. As a grower, it is among the best.

- Kronprinzessin Cecilie (H. T.).** Silvery pink, exquisite form.
- Lady Alice Stanley (H. T.).** Deep coral rose, inside pale flesh.
- Lady Ashtown (H. T.).** Very free bloomer and keeps a splendid color; pale rose shading to yellow at base of petals, reflex of petals silvery pink; buds long and pointed; flowers large and full.
- Lady Hillingdon (T.).** A grand rose for either pot work or garden decoration. Blooms continuously, buds very long, with a most pleasing shade of orange yellow. Particularly fine in the bud state.
- Lady Ursula (H. T.).** The flowers are large, and of a perfect form; delicately scented, and of beautiful pink color.
- Margaret (H. T.).** Delicate tint of soft pink. Buds large and handsome; of good lasting qualities, excellent for forcing and cutting; vigorous.
- Margaret Molyneux (H. T.).** Saffron yellow, shaded bronzy carmine.
- Marquise de Sinety (H. T.).** This rose inspires enthusiasm as soon as it is seen. It is clear yellow, fading to pale rose at edge of petals, large, full and cup-shaped; very fragrant.
- Mary Countess of Lichester (H. T.).** Crimson carmine, delicately scented.
- Melody (H. T.).** Saffron yellow with pale yellow edges. Flowers usually very large. Double but always opening freely into a lovely flower. Fragrance is exceedingly rich. Plants grow vigorously; dark foliage, free from mildew at all stages. A perfect rose and free bloomer.
- Mildred Grant (H. T.).** Color is pearly white, petals edged pink. Blooms size of Paul Nevron. One of the best of the late introductions.
- Miss Kate Moulton (H. T.).** Pink, tinted silvery flesh. Excellent form, pointed center, outer petals very large and strongly reflexed.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.). Long buds borne on erect stems. Flowers large; Indian yellow, suffused with salmon rose.

Mrs. E. J. Holland (H. T.). Deep salmon rose, shaded light at edge of petals.

Mrs. Myles Kennedy (T.). Silvery white, shaded buff, with pink center. Large, finely formed.

Mrs. Wm. H. Cutbush (Poly.). Baby Rambler habit with pale pink flowers of Dorothy Perkins; blooms in profusion summer and autumn.

Nita Weldon (H. T.). Ivory white with faint blush on edge of petals

Pharisaer (H. T.). Silvery pink, suffused salmon. Open flowers with pointed center.

Pink Cherokee (Misc.). A California introduction having all the qualities of the White Cherokee, possessing its vigorous growth, beautiful glossy foliage.

Queen of Edgely or Pink American Beauty (H. P.). Pink. Same as parent except lighter colored.

Rhea Reid (H. T.). Color varying from rose-cerise to rich crimson-red. Large, full flowers; fine for forcing.

Schneikopf (Poly.). An exquisite rose, snow-white, borne on slender, graceful stems like Mlle. Cecile Brunner.

The Lyon (H. T.). Salmon pink, shading into chrome yellow.

Walter Speed (H. T.). A vigorous, erect grower, of a deep lemon-yellow color, becoming white as it develops.

Wellesley (H. T.). Fine shade of pink.

William Shean (H. T.). Purest deep pink, with shell-shaped petals forming extra long buds.

General Collection

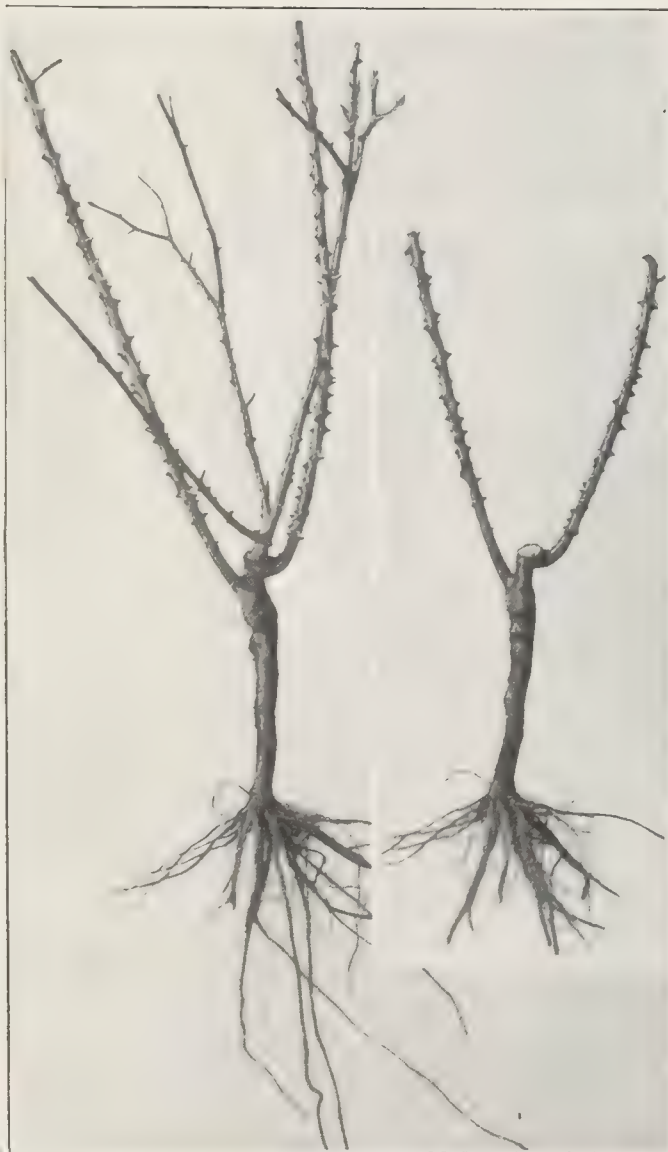
Price	EACH	10	100
	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
Abel Carriere (H. P.). Crimson.			
Agrippina (Ben.). Deep crimson. Fine hedge rose.			
Alice Leroy (M.). Pink.			
American Beauty (H. P.). Rosy crimson.			
Augustine Guinoisseau or White La France (H. T.). Pearly white, tinted fawn.			
Baby Rambler, "Mme. Norbert Levassieur" (Poly.). Dwarf, bright crimson. Suitable for low hedges.			
Banksia, White (Ban.). White.			
Banksia, Single White (Ban.). White.			
Baroness Rothschild (H. P.). Bright rose, shaded white			
Beauty of Glazenwood (Misc.). Coppery carmine and salmon yellow.			



Frau Karl Druschki. Snow Queen.

Beauty of Glazenwood (Misc.). Coppery carmine and salmon yellow.

Belle Siebrecht (H. T.). Imperial pink
Bessie Brown (H. T.). Creamy white; fragrant. A vigorous grower, flowering profusely
Betty (H. T.). Coppery rose
Black Prince (H. P.). Dark crimson
Bridesmaid (T.). Clear, bright pink.
Capt. Christy (H. P.). Deep flesh
Catherine Mermet (T.). Light flesh
Cherokee, Single (Misc.). Pure white
Cherokee, Double (Misc.). White
Cheshunt Hybrid (H. T.). Cherry-carmine
Clara Watson (H. T.). Pearly white, center shaded pale peach.
Climbing Belle Siebrecht (H. T.). Imperial pink, identical with its parent, but of climbing habit
Climbing Bridesmaid (T.). Bright pink.
Climbing Capt. Christy (H. P.). Deep flesh.
Climbing Caroline Testout (H. T.). Clear pink.
Climbing Devoniensis (T.). White, center blush.
Climbing Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). White.
Climbing La France (H. T.). Silvery pink.
Climbing Mlle. Cecile Brunner (Poly.). Rosy pink.
Climbing Meteor (H. T.). Deep crimson
Climbing Niphetos (T.). Pure white.
Climbing Papa Gontier (T.). A vigorous grower with beautiful formed buds; fine rosy crimson color.
Climbing Perle des Jardins (T.). Canary-yellow.
Climbing Wooton (H. T.). Velvety red.
Clio (H. P.). Flesh color, center shaded rosy pink, large and of fine form.
Cloth of Gold (N.). Deep yellow, edged sulphur.
Crimson Rambler (Poly.). Bright crimson.



Left.—Rose Bush as Shipped from Nursery
 Right.—Properly Pruned for Planting



Betty

Dr. William Gordon (H. P.). Exquisite pink petals, edged white; borne on strong, graceful stems about 5 feet long.
Docteur Grill (T.). Clear buff pink, suffused yellow.
Dorothy Perkins (Wich.). Clear shell-pink.
Duchesse de Brabant (T.). Rosy pink.
Duchess of Albany or Red La France (H. T.). Deep pink.
Eliza Sauvage (T.). Pale yellow.
Empereur du Maroc (H. P.). Velvety maroon.
Etoile de France (H. T.). A superb rose, and a great favorite. The flowers are large and of fine form, borne on long, stiff stems; very fragrant; color a lovely shade of clear red-crimson velvet.
Etoile de Lyon (T.). Deep yellow.
Florence Pemberton (H. T.). Creamy white, suffused with pink.
Francisca Kruger (T.). Coppery yellow, shaded peach.
Franz Deegan (H. T.). Deep orange-yellow, merging white. Resembles its noted parent, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, except color.
Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen) (H. P.). A remarkably vigorous grower; flowers large, perfect in form, of the purest snow-white.
Gen. Jacqueminot (H. P.). Shining crimson.
General McArthur (H. T.). Fiery red. A free bloomer and very fragrant.
Geo. C. Waud (H. T.). Glowing orange-vermillion. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed, with high, pointed center.
Gloire de Dijon (T.). Buff-orange.
Gold of Ophir (N.). Apricot-yellow.
Grace Molyneux (H. T.). Creamy apricot, center flesh.
Greville or Seven Sisters (Pr.). Light pink.
Gruss an Teplitz (Bour.). Dark crimson.
Helen Gould (H. P.). Carmine.
Hugh Dickson (H. P.). A vigorous grower, with handsome foliage; flowers very large and of fine form, with large, smooth petals.
Improved Rainbow (T.). Pink, striped crimson.
Ivory (T.). Pure white.
John Cuff (H. T.). Deep carmine-pink, yellow at base of petals. Buds long and pointed; fragrant.
Jubilee (H. T.). Fiery maroon-crimson, often black.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.). Pure ivory white.
Killarney (H. T.). Flesh, suffused pink; the buds are long and pointed. One of the finest for massing.
La Detroit (H. T.). Shell-pink.
Lady Battersea or Red Kaiserin (H. T.). Beautiful cherry-crimson, permeated with an orange shade; vigorous erect habit.
La France (H. T.). Silvery pink.
Lamarque (N.). White, shaded sulphur-yellow center.
Liberty (H. T.). Crimson scarlet; very free-flowering.
Louis Van Houtte (H. P.). Rich crimson.
Mad. Abel Chatenay (H. T.). A strong grower and free bloomer, producing beautiful flowers of carmine-rose shaded with salmon.
Mme. Alfred Carriere (N.). White and yellow.
Mme. C. Testout (H. T.). Clear pink.

Mme. de Watteville (T.). Salmon-white, tinged carmine.
Mme. G. Luizet (H. P.). Clear coral-rose, shaded lavender.
Mme. Jean Dupuy (T.). Golden yellow.
Mme. Leon Pain (H. T.). Silvery salmon, center orange-yellow.
Mme. Vermorel (T.). Coppery yellow, center shaded red.
Mme. Wagram (Climbing Paul Neyron) (T.). Rosy pink.
Mlle. Cecile Brunner (Poly.). Salmon-pink.
Maman Cochet (T.). Rosy pink.
Marchioness of Londonderry (H. P.). Ivory-white.
Marechal Neil (N.). Deep sulphur-yellow.
Marie Van Houtte (T.). Light yellow and rose.
Medea (T.). Lemon-yellow.
Meteor (H. P.). Deep crimson.
Molly Sharman-Crawford (H. T.). Very sturdy growth; flowers pure white, blooming profusely.
My Maryland (H. T.). Bright pink. Strong grower, free bloomer and fragrant.
Niphetos (T.). Pure white
Niles Cochet (T.). Pink, edged red



My Maryland



Souv. De President Carnot

Rubens (T.). White, tinted rose.
Rugosa alba (Rug.). Pure white.
Rugosa rubra (Rug.). Rosy crimson.
Safrano (T.). Deep fawn.
Snowflake (T.). White.
Soleil d'Or (Misc.). Reddish gold, shaded nasturtium-red.
Souvenir de Malmaison (Bour.). Flesh, edged blush.
Souvenir de Paul Neyron (T.). Creamy white, shaded rose.
Souvenir de President Carnot (H. T.). Rosy flesh, shaded deeper at center.
Sunset (T.). Golden amber, shaded ruddy copper.
The Bride (T.). Pure white buds and flowers large and delightfully fragrant.
The Queen (T.). Pure white.
Ulrich Brunner (H. P.). Cherry-red.
Viscontess Folkstone (H. T.). Rosy pink.
White Bath (M.). White; center blush.
White Maman Cochet (T.). Pure white, sometimes suffused with pink.
W. A. Richardson (N.). Orange-yellow.
Xavier Olibo (H. P.). Violet-crimson.
Yellow Banksia (Ban.). Clear yellow.
Yellow Maman Cochet (T.). Light yellow, edged rose.
Yellow Rambler (Poly.). Deep golden yellow and very sweet-scented.

See our four bargain collections on inside front cover page.

Standard or Tree Roses

Two-year heads budded on strong stocks.	EACH	10
Price.....	\$1 25	\$10 00

Chateau de Clos Vougeot.	Mad. Abel Chatenay.
Frau Karl Druschki.	Mad. Edouard Herriott.
Gen. McArthur.	Marie Van Houtte.
Hiawatha.	Perle des Jardins.
Juliet.	Rubens.
K. A. Victoria.	Walter Speed.
Lady Ashtown.	White Dorothy Perkins.
Lady Ursula.	White Maman Cochet.
Leuchtheuer.	

NEW ROSE BOOK

HOW TO GROW ROSES

By Geo. C. Roeding

A booklet of condensed information telling how to Prune, Fertilize, Spray and Grow Roses.

Full descriptions of varieties and other valuable information for the rose grower.

Cover in four colors.

FREE UPON REQUEST

Papa Gontier (T.). Brilliant carmine, changing to rose and lilac.

Paul Neyron (H. P.). Deep rose.

Peace (T.). Pale lemon-yellow; buds long and pointed, expanding into a large, broad-petaled flower of great substance and beauty.

Perle des Jardins (T.). Bright-straw-color.

Perle von Godesburg (H. T.). Deep yellow, merging to cream.

Persian Yellow (Misc.). Deepest yellow.

Philadelphia Rambler (Poly.). Very deep crimson.

Pink Soupert (Poly.). Clear pink.

Prairie Queen (Pr.). Rosy red.

Prince Camille de Rohan or La Rosier (H. P.). Dark crimson.

Reine Marie Henriette (H. T.). Cherry-red. Climber.

Reine Olga de Wurtemberg (H. T.). Rosy carmine.

Reve d'Or (T.). Fawn.

Richmond (H. T.). A constant bloomer; flowers deep scarlet; buds long and pointed.

Rosalind Or (H. T.). Scarlet pink.

Valuable Reference Literature

Books for Horticulturists

California Fruits and How to Grow Them. Fifth edition, revised and extended. A Manual of Methods which have yielded greatest success. By Edward J. Wickson, A. M. Size of page, 6½ by 9½ inches, 513 pages, bound in cloth and fully illustrated. Postage prepaid, \$3.00 per copy.

California Vegetables, in Garden and Field. Second edition, revised and extended. A manual of practice with or without irrigation for semi-tropical countries. By Edward J. Wickson, A. M. Size of page, 6 by 9¼, 368 pages, well printed and strongly bound in cloth; illustrated. Postage prepaid, \$2.00.

Farm and Garden Rule Book. By Prof. L. H. Bailey. A new edition of the Horticulturists' Rule Book and Compendium of Useful Information for Nurserymen, Florists, Seedmen, and Fruit-Growers. Size of book, 12 mo., containing 600 pages. Price, \$2.50, postage paid.

ROEDING'S PRUNING BOOK. Revised edition. How and when to prune and plant. A treatise detailing the methods and practices in the pruning of fruit and ornamental trees and vines, together with brief references to soils and

situations adapted to the best growth of commercial fruit products. Mailed free.

California Garden Flowers. By Edward J. Wickson. First edition 1915, 262 pages, 5½x7½ inches; illustrated; cloth bound. This book aims to tell the beginner in California, whether he be a scholar struggling with his school garden, or a suburban gazing vacantly on his residence lot, or the farm home maker, who is puzzled to translate his experience with teams, plows and pasture fields into trowels, pruning-shears and lawns, just what to do to make garden soils, grow plants and surround his abode with beauty under the peculiar climatic conditions of California. Price, \$1.50 per copy, postpaid.

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A discussion for the amateur, professional and commercial grower of the kinds, characteristics and methods of cultivation of the species of plants grown in the regions of the United States and Canada for ornamental trees, fruit trees and vegetables. Price, \$36.00 per set, carriage paid.

Pleased Customers

"Your catalog is one of a few I always like to have on my desk." JOSEPH MEEHAN, Editor Nursery Dept. Florists Exchange, N. Y.

Roses—"This is to thank you for the splendid lot of roses of your recent shipment which came to hand in good condition. I have set the plants out and they look fine. Assuring you of my sincere appreciation."

R. C. WARN, Reeves, Co. Texas.

Good Stock: Good Packing—"With reference to the shipment you made me, I wish to say that same arrived in good shape, and after some unavoidable delay, was planted out. To my great surprise, every one of the vines and trees are living and doing well. This speaks remarkably well for the way in which you packed the shipment for the long journey, or for the quality of the things shipped, possibly both."

W. A. KATSCH, Dade Co., Fla.

Apricot—"I just finished examining the car of Apricot trees for the Cal. Orchard Development Co. I found the trees O. K., straightest trunks and finest root system I ever saw."

H. K. SMITH, Hort. Inspector, Riverside Co., Cal.

Clean Stock—"I wish to compliment you upon the remarkable cleanliness of the Nursery Stock which you have shipped into this county during the present season. Your stock has been the cleanest of any yet received."

CARL NICHOLS, San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.

Satisfied—"I received 60 Franquette Walnut trees and planted the same a year ago last Spring. The trees all lived with the exception of one, and are now doing fine. I am well pleased with them. I intend planting 70 more Franquette Walnut trees."

JOHN THRAMEER, Lane Co., Oregon.

Pleased customer buys again—"Last spring I bought some fruit trees from you for a family orchard and put it on some of my best land. The trees have made a wonderful growth and especially the Apricots and Peaches. Now I have about 20 to 25 acres of the same kind of land on my 80 acres which I intend to plant this year."

R. H. TEAGUE, Tulare Co., Calif.

"I am asking you to put my name on the list for prices on citrus and fig trees when they come out as I have found your trees reliable. I desire to remain,"

G. M. L. RICHARDSON, Hidalgo Co., Texas.

Oranges—"Inclosed find Postoffice Money Order for \$3.25 for the two Tangerine trees, which I received in good con-

dition. Your trees are all very good, and you shall have another order this coming fall."

FRANK B. TAESLER, Merced Co., Calif.

Grapes—"The grapes I got of you last spring, every one grew and some of them grew 6 feet high. I had to cut them back."

W. H. MODLIN, Bernalillo Co., New Mexico.

Nicely Packed—"I wish to acknowledge the receipt of shipment of trees; all of which arrived in good condition and very nicely packed."

R. E. MOORE, Yavapai Co., Ariz.

Our Reputation—"I know your nursery to be reliable."

E. L. KOETHIN, Riverside Co., Calif.

"I have handled your stock and know the quality is good."

J. M. MILLS, San Diego Co., Calif.

Satisfactory Packing—"The stock came in fine shape. Were packed so good they would have gone round the world on freight all right."

JOHN O. WEDLIN, Brewster Co., Texas.

Arrived in Good Shape—"Trees and vines arrived today in good shape. They are large and stocky. Am pleased with them. Many thanks."

W. A. MODLIN, Bernalillo Co., New Mexico.

Told Others—we owe much of our success to such friends—"Our order arrived on the 14th and in fine shape that I hasten to tell you how delighted we are, and how our plants have been admired. Three people have promised you orders."

JOHN C. RODDER, Mineral Co., Nevada.

Satisfactory, will try to induce others to buy—"You sent me very fine trees and I will try to get some of my friends to send you an order."

H. H. HARRIS, Riverside Co., Calif.

Satisfaction on Arrival—"I received the trees today in splendid condition. They are certainly a fine lot of trees and all that you advertise them to be."

WM. B. WRIGHT, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

"I received the trees the 30th of January, in good condition and number and kind all as per order. They look to me very fine."

CAROLINE B. TAYLOR, Glenn Co., Calif.

"Stock arrived yesterday in perfect condition. Thanks for generous size."

J. F. MCKINSTRY, Santa Barbara Co., Calif.



Scene in Roeding Park, Fresno—120 Acres. The Most Picturesque Park in the Central Valleys—A Gift to the City of Fresno by the Late F. Roeding, the Founder of the Fancher Creek Nurseries.

INDEX TO FRUIT DEPARTMENT

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Almonds	12	Chestnut	12	Hovenia	21	Phenomenal Berry	24
Alligator Pear	21	Citron	19	Jujube	21	Pistachio	14
Apples	3	Citrus Fruits	18-19	Lemons	18-19	Plums	6
Apricots	8	Crab Apples	4	Limes	19	Plumcots	6
Artichokes	25	Currants	25	Loganberry	24	Pomegranates	20
Asparagus	25	Dewberry	24	Loquats	21	Pomelos	18-19
Avocados	21	Elaeagnus	21	Nectarines	11	Prunes	7
Bananas	20	Feijoa	21	Olives	17	Quinces	11
Blackberry	24	Figs	16	Oranges	18-19	Rhubarb	25
Butternut	12	Gooseberries	25	Peaches	8-9-10	Raspberry	24
Carob Tree	20	Grapes	22-23-24	Pears	4-5	Strawberries	25
Cherimoyer	21	Guavas	21	Pecans	13-14	Walnuts	14-15
Cherries	5	Hop Roots	25	Persimmons	20		

INDEX TO ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Abelia	44	Camphora	39	Escallonia	47	Lavender	56
Abies	43	Cancerwort	50	Eucalyptus	40-41	Lavendula	56
Abutilon	55	Candytuft	56	Eugenia	47	Lavender Cotton	57
Acacia	27-37-38	Cannas	57	Eulalia	56	Lemon Verbena	36
Acer	29-34	Caragana	31	Evergreen Grape	52	Leptospermum	48
Achania	55	Carnations	56	Evonymus	36-47-48-51	Libocedrus	41
Achryanthus	55	Carpenteria	45	Fabiana	48	Ligustrum	36-50
Aesculus	29	Carrisa	50	Fagus	27	Lilac	36
Agaves	5	Cassia	45	False Walnut	28	Lime Tree	29
Akebia	51	Casuarina	38	Fatsia	44	Linden	29
Albizia	27	Catalpa	27-28	False Slippery Elm	48	Lippia	36
Almond, Flowering	27	Ceanothus	45-46	Ferns	56	Liquidambar	31
Alternanthera	55	Cedrus	39-41-43	Ficus	43	Livistona	54
Althea	34	Cedar	39-41-43	Ficus Repens	51	Liriodendron	31
Ampelopsis	51	Celtis	28	Firs	43	Locust	28-29-34
Amygdalus	27	Century Plant	55	Flame Tree	38	Lonicera	51
Angelica Tree	35	Cephalotaxus	39	Flax, New Zealand	56	Lotus	56
Angels Trumpet	44	Cercis	29	Forsythia	36	Madrona	41
Anthericum	55	Cerasus	27-35-46	Fraxinus	27	Magnolia	29-41-42
Apple, Flowering	34-35	Cestrum	46	Fremontia	28	Mahonia	48
Apricot	27-44	Chamaecyparis	40	Fringe Tree	48	Maidenhair Tree	29
Aralia	35-44	Chamaerops	53	Fuchsia	56	Mallow	56
Araucaria	38	Cherry	35-46	Garrya	48	Malus	34-35
Arborvitae	38	Chestnut Flowering	35	Geraniums	56	Mandevilla	52
Arbutus	41-50	Chionanthus	28	Gerbera	56	Maple	29-34
Areca	53	Chili Jasmine	52	Ginkgo	29	Maple, Flowering	55
Aristolochia	51	Choisya	46	Gleditschia	28	Marguerite	56
Arundo	55	Christmas Berry	46	Gold Flower	48	Maytenus	48
Ash	27-29	Chrysanthemums	56-57	Golden Bell	36	Melaleuca	49
Australian Blue Bell	52	Cistus	46	Golden Dew Drop	47	Melia Az-Umbrac	31
Australian Feather Palm	54	Clematis	51	Grevillea	43	Metrosideros	49
Australian Pea Vine	51	Climbing Fig	51	Ground Rattan	54	Mexican Orange	46
Asparagus	52-55	Climbing Snowball	51	Gum Tree	40-41	Mock Orange	36
Aspidistra	55	Cobaea	51	Gymnocladus	29	Monkey Puzzle	38
Aucuba	44	Cocos	53	Gynierum	56	Mountain Ash	29
Azara	44	Coffee Tree	29	Hackberry	28	Morus	30-34
Bald Cypress	27	Colletia	46	Hakea	48	Muehlenbeckia	52
Bamboos	55	Colutea	35	Halesia	37	Mulberry	30-34
Bambusa	55	Coprosma	46	Hawthorne, Indian	50	Musa Ensete	55
Banana	55	Coral Bells	56	Hazel Flowering	36	Multijila Poppy	57
Barberry	35-44	Coral Plant	35-46	Heath	48	Myoporum	49
Basswood	29	Cordylone	55	Hedera	52	Myrtle	49
Bay Tree	39	Cornus	47	Heliotropium	56	Myrtus	49
Beech	27	Coronilla	46	Heliotrope	56	Nandina	49
Beefwood	38	Corylopsis	36	Hercules Club	35	Nettle Tree	28
Begonia	55	Corypha	53	Heteromeles	46	Nerium	49
Bellis	56	Cotoneaster	46	Heuchera	56	New Zealand Flax	56
Berberis	35-44	Cottonwood	28	Hibiscus	34-56	Nolina	55
Betula	27-34	Crab, Flowering	34-35	Holly	41	Norfolk Island Pine	38
Bignonia	51	Crape, Myrtle	35	Honey Locust	28	Nutmeg	43
Big Tree, Calif.	39	Crataegus	31	Honeysuckle	51	Oak	30-42-43
Birch	27-34	Cryptomeria	39	Hop Tree	29	Oleander	49
Bird Cherry	27	Cupressus	40-43	Horse Chestnut	29	Oleaster	49
Bird of Paradise	35	Cycas	53	Howea	54	Olive Jap	49
Bladder Senna	35	Cyclamen	57	Hydrangea	36	Oregon Grape	48
Blue Dawn Flower	52	Cydonia	37	Hypericum	48	Osmanthus Fragrans	49
Books	62	Cyperus	56	Iberis	56	Peonia Moutan	36
Boston Ivy	51	Cypress	27-40-43	Ilex	41	Pagoda Tree	30-34
Bottle Brush	49	Cytisus	45	Ipomea	52	Palmetto	54
Bougainvillea	51	Dahlia	57	Iresine	56	Pampas Grass	56
Boxwoods	44-45	Daisy	56	Iris	57	Pandanus	55
Brachychiton	38	Daphne	46	Ivy	52	Pansy	56
Breath of Heaven	45	Daphniphyllum	47	Jacaranda	41	Paper Mulberry	30
Broom	45	Dasylyrium	55	Jasminum	52	Parasol Tree	30
Broussonetia	30	Datura	44	Jasmine	52	Parkinsonia	42
Buckthorn	35	Decumaria	51	Jerusalem Thorn	42	Passiflora	52
Buddleia	45	Deeringia	47	Jubaea	54	Passion Vine	52
Bull Bay	41-42	Dendrocalamus	55	Judas Tree	29	Paulownia	28
Bunya Bunya	38	Dendropanax	47	Juglans	31-34	Peach, Flowering	30
Burning Bush	45	Deutzia	35	Juniper	41	Pelargoniums	56
Buxus	44-45	Dianthus	56	Juniperus	41	Peony Tree	36
Cabbage Palm	54	Diervilla	37	Kennedya	52	Pepper Tree	42
Caladium	57	Diosma	45	Kentia	54	Periploca	52
Calif. Big Tree	39	Dogwood	47	Kentucky Coffee Tree	29	Periwinkle	57
Calif. Buckeye	29	Dolichos	51	Kerria	36	Persica	30
Calif. Laurel	39	Dracaenas	55	Kochia	56	Phalangium	55
Calif. Lilac	46	Duranta	47	Kolreuteria	31	Philadelphus	36
Calif. Nutmeg	43	Dutchman Pipe	51	Korean Velvet Grass	56	Philodendron	56
Calif. Redwood	39	Elaeagnus	47	Kudzu Vine	52	Phlox	56
Calif. Fan Palm	54	Elder	35-36	Lagerstromia	35	Phoenix	54
Calif. Tree Poppy	57	Elephant Ear	57	Lagunaria	48	Phormium	56
Calla Lily	57	Elm	28-34	Lantana	52-56	Phyllostachys	55
Callistemon	49	Empress Tree	28	Latania	54	Photinia	49
Callitris	39	Erica	48	Laurel	44-48	Picea	43
Camellia	45	Erythra	53	Laurus	44-48	Pine	42-43
Camphor Tree	39	Erythrina	35	Laurustinus	48	Pinus	42

INDEX—Continued Page 64

INDEX—(Continued).

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
Pittosporum..... 50	Rubber Tree..... 43	Sorbus..... 29-31	Tritoma Uvaria..... 57
Platanus..... 31	Russelia..... 52	Spindle Tree..... 36	Trumpet Vine..... 51
Plumbago..... 52	Sabal..... 54	Spirea..... 37	Tumion Calif..... 43
Plum..... 30-50	Sage..... 57	Spiraea..... 37	Tulip Tree..... 31
Poinciana..... 35	Sago Palm..... 53	Spotted Rock Rose..... 46	Turks Cap..... 55
Poinsettia..... 56	Salisburia..... 29	Spruce..... 43	Ulmus..... 28-34
Polygala..... 50	Salvia..... 57	Strawberry Tree..... 36-50	Umbrella Pine..... 43
Pomegranate..... 36	Salix..... 31-34	Sterculia..... 30	Umbrella Plant..... 56
Poplar..... 28-31	Sambucus..... 35-36	Summer Cypress..... 56	Umbrella, Texas..... 31
Populus..... 28-31	Sansevieria..... 57	Swainsona..... 52	Umbellularia..... 39
Potato Vine..... 52	Santolina..... 57	Sweet Bay..... 48	Varnish Tree..... 31
Primrose..... 57	Sciadopitys..... 43	Sweet Gum Tree..... 31	Verbena..... 57
Primula..... 57	Screw Pine..... 55	Sycamore..... 31	Veronica..... 50
Privet..... 36-50	Seaforthia..... 54	Symphoricarpos..... 37	Victorian Bottle Tree..... 38
Prunus..... 27-30	Sequoia Sempervirens..... 39	Syringa..... 36	Viburnum..... 37-48
Ptelea..... 29	Sequoia Gigantea..... 39	Tamarisk..... 37	Vinea..... 57
Pterocarya..... 28	Service Tree..... 31	Tamarix..... 37	Viola Odorata..... 57
Punica..... 36	Shasta Daisy..... 57	Taxodium..... 27	Viola Tricolor..... 56
Pueraria..... 52	She Oak..... 38	Taxus..... 43	Violets..... 57
Pyracantha..... 45	Schinus Molle..... 42	Tecoma..... 52	Virginia Creeper..... 51
Quince..... 37	Siberian Pea Tree..... 31	Teucrium..... 50	Vitis..... 52
Quercus..... 30-42	Silk Tassel Bush..... 48	Texas Umbrella..... 31	Walnuts..... 28-31-34
Raphiolepis..... 50	Silver Bell..... 37	Thorn..... 31	Wandering Jew..... 57
Red Hot Poker..... 57	Silk Vine..... 52	Thuya..... 38-43	Washingtonias..... 54
Rhamnus..... 35-50	Silk Oak..... 43	Thuyopsis..... 43	Weigela..... 37
Rhapis..... 54	Smilax..... 52	Thymus..... 57	Wild Anemone..... 45
Rhodotypos..... 36	Smoke Tree..... 37	Thyme..... 57	Willow..... 31-34
Rhus..... 37	Snowball..... 37	Tilia..... 29	Wire Vine..... 52
Rice Paper Plant..... 44	Snowberry..... 37	Torreya..... 43	Wistaria..... 52
Robinia..... 29-34	Solanum..... 52	Trachycarpus..... 53	Xanthoceras..... 35
Romneya..... 57	Solys..... 52	Tradescantia..... 57	Yew..... 39-43
Rose of Sharon..... 34	Sophora..... 30-34	Transvaal Daisy..... 56	Yucca..... 55
Roses..... 58-59-60-61			Zoisia Pungens..... 56

TREES AND SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR HEDGES

Deciduous Trees

Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).
Pomegranate (*Punica*).
Privet (*Ligustrum*).
Quince (*Cydonia*).

Deciduous Shrubs

Barberry (*Berberis*).
Lilac (*Syringa*).
Spirea (*Spiraea*).

Evergreen Trees

Arborvitae (*Thuya*).
Camphor (*Camphora*).
Cypress Monterey (*Cupressus macrocarpa*).
Juniper (*Juniperus*).
Oak Holly or Holm (*Quercus ilex*).
Yew (*Taxus*).

Evergreen Shrubs

Abelia.
Barberry (*Berberis*).
Boxwoods (*Buxus*).

Burning Bush (*Pyracantha*).
Cherry Evergreen (*Cerasus*).
Choisya ternata (Mexican Orange).
Coprosmas baueriana picturata.
Cotoneaster.
Duranta plumeiri.
Eleagnus (Evergreen Oleaster).
Escallonia.
Eugenia.
Evonymus.
Guava.
Hypericum patulum henryi.
Hakea (Sea Urchin).
Laurustinus (*Viburnum tinus*).
Myrtle (*Myrtus*).
Pittosporum (in variety).
Plum Natal (*Carrisa grandiflora*).
Privet (*Ligustrum*).
Teucrium fruiticans.
Veronica.
Roses.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE TREES AND SHRUBS

Deciduous Trees

California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) Horse Chestnut.
Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*).
Maple Ash Leaf (*Acer negundo*).
Oak Valley or Weeping (*Quercus lobata*).
Plum "Vesuvius" (*Prunus*).
Walnut California (*Juglans californica*).

Evergreen Shrubs

Carpenteria californica (Wild Anemone).
Ceanothus thyrsiflorus.
Cherry Broadleaved (*Cerasus integrifolia*).
Cherry California Evergreen (*Cerasus ilicifolia*).
Christmas Berry (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*).
Fremontia californica (False Slippery Elm).
Garrya elliptica (Silk Tassel Bush).
Mahonia aquifolium (Oregon Grape).
Mahonia pinnata.
Romneya coulteri (Matilija Poppy), California Tree Poppy.
Washingtonia filifera (Cal. Weeping Palm).
Washingtonia robusta (Cal. Fan Palm).
Yucca whipplei.

Evergreen Trees

Arborvitae Gigantea (*Thuya plicata*).
California Big Tree (*Sequoia gigantea*).
California Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*).
California Laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).
Cupressus goveniana (Govens Cypress).
Cypress Lawson (*Cupressus lawsoniana*).
Cypress Monterey (*Cupressus macrocarpa*).
Libocedrus decurrens (Incense Cedar).
Madrona (*Arbutus menziesii*).
Nutmeg California (*Torreya californica*).
Oak California (*Quercus agrifolia*).
Oak Chrysolepis (Maul Oak).
Oak Densiflora (Tan Bark Oak).
Pine Coulteri (Bull Pine).
Pine Ponderosa (Western Yellow Pine).
Pine Radiata (Monterey Pine).
Pine Muricata (Coast Pine).
Pine Torreyana (Soledad Pine).
Spruce Menzies (Sitka Spruce).

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

GRAFTING WAX. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c.

TREE LABELS. $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron wire, \$1.10 per 1000; $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch copper wire, \$1.35 per 1,000. No printed labels furnished.

RAFFIA. SUPERIOR XX. The Raffia is of the very best quality. The strands long, soft, pliable and strong; guaranteed first class. Lb., 25c.

MERINO SPECIAL, LAWN AND GARDEN FERTILIZER. Manufactured expressly for us. The base of this material is bone meal; to this is added mineral and animal matter, which makes it a valuable dressing for gardens and lawns. Manufactured under guarantee analysis, which will be supplied on request. Valuable for potted plants, 25 lbs., sacked, 75c; 50 lbs., sacked, \$1.50; 100 lbs., sacked, \$2.50.

TREE CALIPER. (4) The "Chase" is made of steel "rust proof." Contains 15 different grades. Price, 75c each.

The "Watson." Manufactured from aluminum, contains 7 grades. Price, 50c each.

EXPAN TREE PROTECTORS. Manufactured out of either paraffined or tarred paper; perforated; very durable. No. 1 grade.

Length	Width	100	1000
24 in.	7 in.	\$1 30	\$11 00
18 in.	7 in.	1 20	9 00
14 in.	7 in.	1 00	8 25
12 in.	7 in.	90	7 00

YUCCA TREE PROTECTORS. (1) Our extremely long, hot and dry summers make it imperative for all fruit-growers to shade the bodies of young trees the first season. The most efficient and valuable protectors are made from the Yucca Palm. Soak the bundles in water before using.

Length	Width	Wt. per 100	100	1000
30 in.	7 in.	22 lbs.	\$2 50	\$21 00
24 in.	7 in.	18 lbs.	2 00	18 00
18 in.	7 in.	13 lbs.	1 75	13 50
16 in.	7 in.	12 lbs.	1 50	12 00
14 in.	7 in.	10 lbs.	1 30	11 00
12 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	1 15	10 00
10 in.	7 in.	9 lbs.	1 10	10 00

KNIVES

We have selected the following American and European manufacture of Knives and Shears, having tested them and found them made of the very best quality of steel and entirely suitable for the work for which they were intended. We do not hesitate in recommending them to our customers.

Henckel Folding Pruner. (6) Cocoa handle, steel-lined; length handle 4 inches. Blade oil-tested and tempered. For heavy work. \$1.00 to \$1.50 each.

Folding Budder. (5) Ebony handle; brass-lined, with ivory tip forged same as the finest razor; best on the market. \$1.00 each; light grade, 75c each.

Henckel Stationary Handle Budder. Maplewood; fine quality steel. 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Henckel Folding Budding and Pruning Knife. (3) Bone handle; material guaranteed. Price, \$1.25 each.

Henckel Stationary Handle Grafting Knife. Maplewood handle, patterned after most approved style; fine quality steel; heavy size. 50c each; \$4.00 per doz.

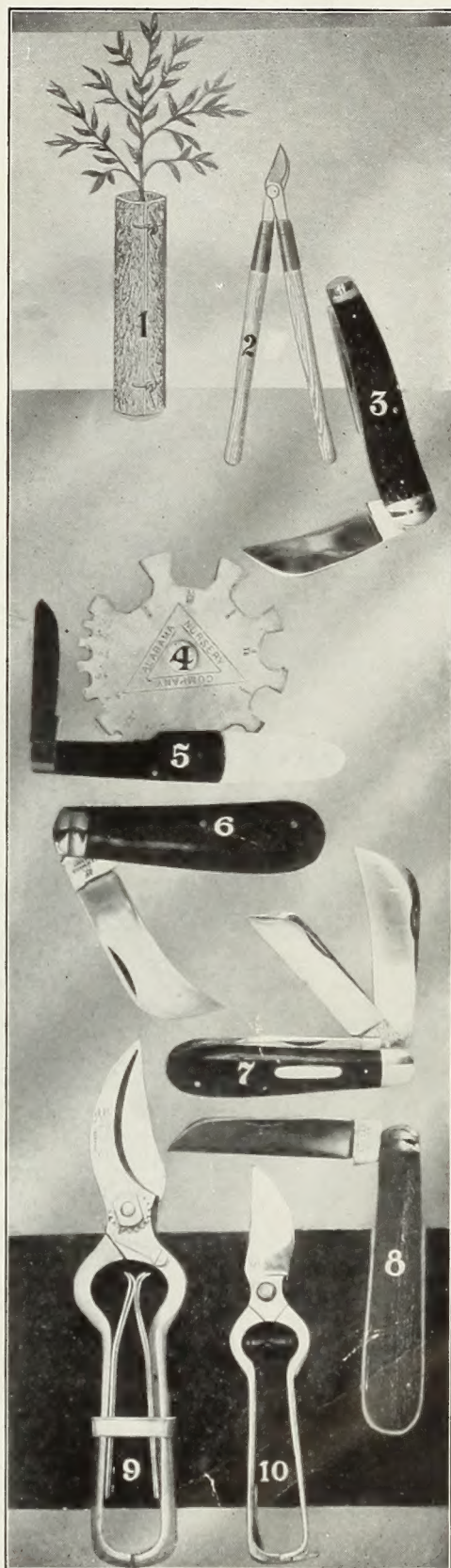
All-Purpose Knife. (7) Manufactured expressly for us. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; budding, pruning and grafting blades. Made of best material and suitable for nursery and orchard work. Fully guaranteed by the manufacturer. \$1.50 each.

PRUNING SHEARS

Swiss Pattern Shear. (9) American manufacture. This new shear we have tested and found it to be highly satisfactory. Price per pair, \$2.00; actual weight, 1 lb.

Fresno Pruning Shear. (2) Made of finest tempered steel; jaws spread $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; handles are made of ash, and sockets are strengthened with a steel band. Weight, per pair, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; length, handle and blade, 26 inches. Per pair, \$2.50.

Henckel's Rose Shear. (10) For light pruning and cutting flowers. Weight, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 7 inches long. Per pair, \$1.25.



Plantmen's Requisites

TITLES OF COVER HALF-TONES

FRONT: Private Park and Home of Mr. Arthur Letts, Hollywood, Calif.

Upper Left—Rose Garden, Kearney Park, Fresno.

Upper Right—Home Grounds of Mr. R. C. Merryman, Exeter, Cal.

BACK Center—Kearney Park, Fresno—Donated to the State University by Mr. Theo. M. Kearney.

Bottom—Court House Park, Fresno.

